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Kosygin Favors Talks by Dacca, India, Pakistan

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, March 17 (UPI)—Premier Alexei N. Kosygin voiced confidence today that talks among Pakistan, India and Bangladesh would lead to stable peace on the Indian subcontinent.

Speaking at a luncheon in honor of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the visiting president of Pakistan, the Soviet leader said:

"We believe that talks among the three countries will be held and that they will help end the policy of confrontation on the subcontinent and replace it by a policy of peace and cooperation. There is no other reasonable way out."

Mr. Bhutto echoed Mr. Kosygin's sentiments by saying: "We must finally put an end to hatred and suspicions of the past, substituting trust in their place."

Talks With Brezhnev

The Pakistani president ended two days of talks here by meeting today with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, who has been taking a hand in the conduct of foreign affairs, and by conferring a second time with Mr. Kosygin. "A communiqué" is expected to be issued tomorrow after Mr. Bhutto's departure.

Mr. Bhutto and Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of India, have already expressed their readiness to negotiate outstanding problems on the Indian subcontinent following their war last December, which led to the independence of Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the prime minister of Bangladesh, also said that he is prepared to meet with Mr. Bhutto, but on the condition that Pakistan recognize the newly independent Bengali nation. There have been reports that Mr. Bhutto, in his talks with the Soviet leaders, has agreed to extend diplomatic recognition to Bangladesh.

Other outstanding issues on the Indian subcontinent are the repatriation of "refugee" Pakistani prisoners of war held by India, an agreement on "border" lines violated during the December conflict, and ultimately the question of Kashmir, which has been divided between Pakistan and India since 1947.

Mr. Bhutto indicated in his luncheon speech that he hoped for Soviet assistance in modernizing the Pakistani economy. But he also made it clear that no agreement between Pakistan and the Soviet Union could be at the expense of our friendly relations with other countries, in this case meaning China.

The coalition parties, Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats and the Free Democrats headed by Mr. Scheel, are trying to wrest control of the state government from the opposition Christian Democrats in elections on April 23.

A victory would give them a majority in the upper house of parliament, the Bundesrat, and enable the government to reverse that body's negative stance on the treaties.

Otherwise, the government will be able to win ratification only by mustering an absolute majority in the lower house, the Bundestag.

Since the coalition now has a margin of only four votes in the Bundestag, there are growing doubts that Mr. Brandt can win the treaty fight. But he noted today that his government has won 200 previous Bundestag votes and said it will do so again when the treaties face their crucial test.

Both he and Mr. Scheel stressed repeatedly that the treaties are the cornerstone of their attempt to ease the cold war through a reconciliation with Eastern Europe. Their aim, Mr. Brandt said, is to help achieve a peaceful future for the West by seeking better understanding with the East.

Failure of this policy, he warned, would cause the stain of European détente moves to turn into a lead to a new outbreak of East-West tension.

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MOSCOW GUESTS—From left to right: Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and Mrs. Bhutto at the Bolshoi Theater on Friday night.

Brandt Sees Ratification Of East Pacts

By John M. Goshko

BONN, March 17 (UPI)—Chancellor Willy Brandt predicted today that the battle over ratification of his goodwill treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland will end in victory for his coalition government.

But Mr. Brandt added, if the treaties should be defeated, the coalition parties have "no fear" about taking their case to the voters through new national elections.

The chancellor made these statements during a radio press conference with Foreign Minister Walter Scheel in Stuttgart, capital of the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg and one of the storm centers in the ratification struggle.

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Lobbyist for ITT Denounces Memo Published by Anderson as Forgery

By Robert Simer

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI)—Mrs. Dita D. Beard today denounced as a forgery a memorandum purported to have been written by her linking the settlement of a billion-dollar anti-trust suit against the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. with a pledge by ITT of \$400,000 to help underwrite the 1972 Republican National Convention.

In a sworn statement released by the office of Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, the ITT lobbyist declared

that the memorandum, which was published more than two weeks ago by columnist Jack Anderson, and reproduced in yesterday's editions of the International Herald Tribune, was not the memo she had written.

The column by Mr. Anderson touched off a Senate Judiciary Committee investigation of charges that high administration officials had knowledge of, or had been involved in, the alleged settlement-convention pledge deal.

Mrs. Beard vanished from Washington the day the memorandum was published but has since turned up in a Denver hospital suffering from a severe heart condition. A special Judiciary subcommittee that was to have questioned her in her hospital room Monday has postponed its trip indefinitely because of crucial votes coming up in the Senate.

The statement on the memo was taken by her attorney, David Fleming, in Denver and telephoned to a Washington public relations firm. The firm relayed it to Sen. Scott's office.

"I did prepare a memo at about the time indicated, at the request of Bill Merriman, ITT's Washington vice-president, to him concerning plans for the Republican convention in San Diego," the statement said.

"However, it was not the memo Jack Anderson has put in evidence before the Senate. Mr. Anderson's memo is a forgery, and not mine. I did not prepare it and could not have since to my knowledge the assertions in it regarding the anti-trust cases and former Attorney General (John N.) Mitchell are untrue."

"I do not know who did prepare it, who forged my initials to it, how it got into Jack Anderson's hands or why. But I repeat, I do know it is not my memo and is a hoax."

The statement said Mrs. Beard had hoped a Senate committee delegation would visit her at the Denver Hospital on Monday as it originally planned "so that I would have the opportunity to tell the senators and the public the truth."

The announcement that the subcommittee had postponed its trip came during a briefing by a member of the committee staff who also told newsmen that Mrs. Beard's doctors had run her

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

joining Europe, the proponents of a referendum would fall strangely silent."

Mr. Pompidou accompanied his referendum announcement at his press conference yesterday with the most glowing tributes to Britain which have been heard in France since Winston Churchill's time. The French president would be justified in feeling somewhat

miffed and mystified at the up-side-down reaction which has erupted across the Channel.

But a high British official in Paris, keeping his traditional cool, remarked that "I dare say this will look very different after Queen Elizabeth's visit in May," and it is probable that Mr. Heath and Mr. Pompidou will find some way of putting the cordial back in the Entente Cordiale over the weekend at the prime minister's country residence at Chequers.

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Italy Opens Full Probe in Death of Feltrinelli

Radical Groups On Left, Right Raided by Police

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, March 17 (UPI)—Swarms of investigators scrutinized the activities of extreme leftist and rightist groups in many parts of Italy today in a broadening inquiry into the death of Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, the publisher.

The mutilated body of a man found at the foot of a bombed power pylon near Milan yesterday afternoon was identified late last night as Mr. Feltrinelli by his third wife and a friend. Today, the identification was corroborated by the publisher's fourth wife, Sibilla Melega Feltrinelli.

The investigation that is under way, on orders from the highest judicial and government authorities, aims at exploring the revolutionary underground in which Mr. Feltrinelli, a partisan of far-left causes, is believed to have moved.

Nixon Seeks Act To Bar Further Edicts on Busing

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI)—President Nixon called on Congress last night to exact promptly legislation to put an immediate halt to all new busing orders by federal courts.

He told the nation in a radio-TV address that it would take too long to get a constitutional amendment to end compulsory busing as a means to achieve racial balance.

What is needed "is action now—not action two, three or four years from now," Mr. Nixon said in opposing the plan for a constitutional amendment. He sent to Congress today a detailed message explaining his views and also urging an equal educational opportunities act requiring every state or locality to grant equal educational opportunity to every person regardless of race, creed or color.

The President did not go into details regarding the anti-busing legislation he would propose. But he said that a legislative "moratorium on new busing" is the proper approach to the problem that has sharply divided the nation in recent months.

"One Effective Way"

"There is only one effective way to deal with the problem now, and that is for the Congress to act," he said, speaking from the Oval Office in the White House.

"That is why I am sending a special message to the Congress tomorrow urging immediate consideration and action on two measures."

By providing better educational opportunities in the poorer neighborhoods, he said, the educational standards of all can be raised.

Mr. Nixon denied that a stand against busing is "anti-black." He said that the nation was committed to integrated schools and to the improvement of all schools.

While the purpose of busing has been to end segregation, experience has shown that "busing is a bad means to a good end," the President declared.

"Better Means"

"The frank recognition of that fact does not reduce our commitment to desegregation—it simply tells us that we have to come up with a better means to that good end."

To conclude that "anti-busing" is a code word for prejudice "is a vicious libel on millions of concerned parents who oppose busing not because they are against desegregation, but because they are for better education for their children."

In addition to his call for anti-busing legislation, the President said that he was directing the Justice Department to intervene in selected cases where the lower courts have gone beyond the Supreme Court's requirements in ordering busing.

The President's address last night, and the longer message he sent to Congress today, ended more than a month of suspense and speculation about the specific steps he might recommend.

Over the last two years, Mr. Nixon had repeatedly voiced his basic distaste for large-scale busing to desegregate schools. But at a press conference on Feb. 17, he had said that he would respond rapidly.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., commented that the President "seems to think it is more important to seek political gain than it is to seek political leadership."

The House Republican leader, Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Mich., said, "The President has proposed what I have long advocated—a halt to forced busing to achieve racial balance coupled with the upgrading of disadvantaged schools."

The minority whip, Sen. Robert F. Griffin, Mich., backed the Nixon approach and predicted that "barring a filibuster, we ought to have a bill on his desk within a few weeks."

The Senate majority leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., expressed the feelings of most moderate Democrats by expressing "grave reservations" about some parts of the proposal but urging its swift passage.

Sen. William E. Brock, R-Tenn., said the President had "proposed the specific solution; I am confident the Congress will respond rapidly."

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Shamrocks, Violence Mark Saint Patrick's Day in Ulster

By Paul Hofmann

BELFAST, March 17 (UPI)—Barricades marked St. Patrick's Day with displays of shamrocks and green hunting today, but violence marked observances honoring Ireland's patron saint.

Late last night a bomb planted in an underground lavatory killed an Irish man in the city of Lurgan, and police said they found in Belfast today the body of a man executed on orders of an Irish Republican Army commander last night.

The deaths brought to 278 the number killed in Northern Ireland since clashes between minority Catholics and majority Protestants erupted in the province in August, 1969.

Nine persons, five of them British soldiers, were wounded during the night and today, security forces spokesmen said.

A gunman's bullet wounded a "year-old" boy, Thomas Duffy, in the back as he played in a Belfast street tonight, an army spokesman said.

Guns in the Irish Republic, firing across the border, wounded a British soldier patrolling the Ulster frontier, and snipers shot a British soldier, seriously wounding him in the back of the neck, in Londonderry today, an army spokesman said.

Residents of Belfast Catholic neighborhoods hung green bunting and shamrock banners from their homes, and men and women wore buttonhole shamrocks in black, a sign of mourning for 12 persons killed by British paratroopers in Londonderry's "Bloody Sunday" protest parade Jan. 30.

Government employees and of-line workers had a holiday and joined hundreds of other persons who crammed the central shopping districts of Belfast, displaying little sign of concern that the almost daily bombings might recur.

IRA sources said the outlawed organization traditionally suspends bombings on St. Patrick's Day.

The IRA, the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association and neighborhood "peacekeepers" campaigned for a holiday cleanup campaign. Residents of

Catholic districts swept shattered glass from their streets and painted over bullet holes left on their homes by gun battles between security forces and guerrillas.

Catholics attended St. Patrick's Day services, and children going to church wore green shirts, blouses, sweaters or socks. Bakers displayed St. Patrick's Day cakes with green icing.

Catholic sources said St. Patrick's Day marks the beginning of a weekend festival that will climax Sunday with a march, in defiance of a government ban, through Belfast's Catholic Andersonstown area to protest internment of IRA suspects without trial.

Organizers said the Sunday march will be the biggest in the history of Northern Ireland and forecast that as many as 100,000 persons will join it.

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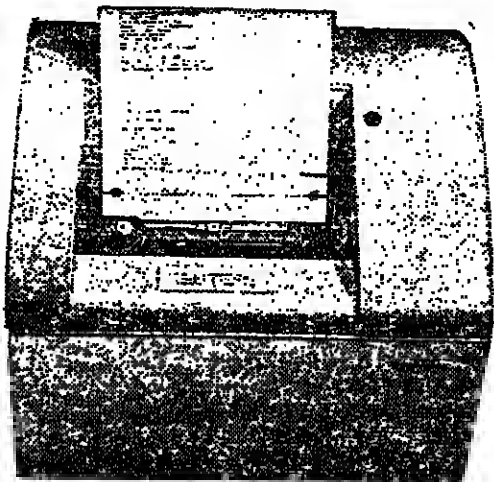
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ART MARKET

Making Paris a Center For Contemporary Sales

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, March 17 (UPI)—Sunday's sale of contemporary art at the Palais Galliera established Paris as an important trading center for that kind of work. That fact should earn the gratitude of all Paris auctioneers for Jean-Claude Binoche, who conducted the sale and Marie-Claude Tubiana, who built up the sale.

For three and a half hours, Mr. Binoche and Miss Tubiana sold the experiments in contemporary painting and sculpture—from American hyper-realism to Italian abstraction. Andy Warhol, Jean Tinguely and Arman were the star names.

The sale netted 1.2 million francs, not much in absolute figures but a considerable sum for a sale which included 176 lots, of which many consisted of lithographs, none of the kind that will rise to \$30,000 on a fine day at Parke-Bernet galleries. What made the sale fascinating was that this success was scored in the most conventional place where, only two years ago, such a sale would have been unthinkable. Louis XV furniture and impressionists were then still firmly holding the ground.

The attendance was as significant as the prices. The spacious rooms at Galliera were close to a bursting point. People were jammed together—and hiding—even on the two steps leading to the podium where the auctioneer and his collaborators stand.

The presence of collectors known internationally, and major dealers in modern art, such as Timothy Bamm, a leading New York specialist in surrealism, further enhanced the glamour of the sale. That presence also helped the sales along, of course. An American collector bought a magnificent cubist-surrealist painting by Marcoussis for \$3,700 francs. It was dated 1937 and from the collection of Helena Rubinstein. The same collector bought a large Dmitrienko for 10,882 francs, a huge price for a severe, predominantly brown picture. Mrs. Allegria de Cerasco of Caracas paid 10,300 francs for an acrylic painting by Peter Klasen, the German artist of the realist school established in Paris.

Campaign

On the French side, the attendance was no less interesting. All the dealers, all the collectors were there. And there was a host of young collectors rarely seen at auctions. An intensive public-relations campaign, which resulted



"Florence," a serigraph on canvas by Alain Jacquet.

December, 1970, it rose to 300,000 francs last June, 800,000 francs last November and now 1.3 million francs. This is a spectacular ascent, even more so considering that more than 90 percent of the lots listed last Sunday were sold, an unusually high proportion.

The Binoche-Tubiana sales have set off a train of imitations. Last Wednesday at Drouot, there were three sales of modern art. Next Sunday, Maurice Rihms and René-Gerard Laurin will hold a sale which will include many of the same artists represented in last Sunday's sale.

The sales have already had an effect on the market. The stock of at least three artists, Antoni Miralda, Peter Klasen and Alain Jacquet, has gone up several notches. This has boosted the trade of some galleries. In the days following the December sale, one Paris gallery sold five Jacquet, the November sale will be competition between French auc-

tioners will be acute in the field now. However, building up sales of modern art requires a special know-how—a flair, good contacts, a lot of energy. So far, Miss Tubiana is the only French saleswoman professional who has gone around the United States in search of avant-garde art, studying trends and opportunities. The success of her four sales is due to her in-depth preparation.

The next major sale of such modern works is slated for November, with a lesser sale in June. According to some sources, Mr. Binoche and Miss Tubiana have persuaded the brothers Bernard and François Baschet, the French sculptors who do abstract-shaped musical constructions, to let them have a fine piece. The Baschets' work has never been seen at auction. They can hardly meet the demand for their collaborations at any rate. If this coup and a few more succeed, the November sale will be worth watching.

On the Arts Agenda

Among current exhibits in West German museums and galleries are shows of Pol Bury until May 8 at the Nationalgalerie, and Julio Le Parc until April 30 at the Haus am Walden, and an exhibit, "Between Amazon and Orinoco," until June 5 at the Volkermuseum, all in Berlin; "Constructivist Art" until April 30 at the Bremen Kunsthalle; Horst Antes, until March 26, and Otto Dix, March 26 to end of April, both at the Frankfurt Kunsthalle; "Greek Life Reflected in Art," until April 9 at the Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe, and Contemporary Argentinian Art, until April 2 at the Kunsthalle, both in Hamburg; and

James Ensor, until May 7 at the Württembergischer Kunstverein in Stuttgart.

Isaac Stern will be the soloist in Beethoven's Violin Concerto with the Orchestre de Paris under the Czech conductor Zdenek Macal in four concerts, March 21 at the Théâtre de l'Est Parisien, March 22 and 23 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, and March 24 at the Théâtre Montecarlo in Versailles. Also on the program are Jean Rivier's Symphony No. 7 and Dvorak's Symphony No. 8. Arthur Schnitzler will be soloist in Brahms's Piano Concerto No. 1 in two special concerts with the orchestra, March 29 and 30 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, under Daniel Barenboim, who also will conduct Tchaikovsky's Symphonie Pathétique.

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Journalists

Obituaries

Pie Traynor, 72; Designated Baseball's Best 3d Baseman

PITTSBURGH, March 17 (UPI).—Pie Traynor, 72, who won entry into baseball's Hall of Fame as third baseman for the Pittsburgh Pirates during the 1920s and 1930s, died yesterday.

Two facets of Pie Traynor's baseball life stood out above all the rest—the brilliance with which he played third base and the gentlemanly conduct that made that brilliance glitter even more intensely.

The 6-foot, 175-pound Traynor became the premier third baseman in the game.

He was nearly flawless in charging toward the plate for bunts, he could dart into the hole between third and shortstop with quickness and agility and he could protect the third-base line with abandon. Above all, he had a strong right arm that could throw out runners from any spot on his side of the infield.

His defense was always overshadowed by his ability with the bat, but that, too, was uncommon for a third baseman. In six seasons he batted better than .330—reaching as high as .365 in 1930—and in seven seasons he drove in more than 100 runs.

Harold Joseph (Pie) Traynor, who was born Nov. 11, 1899, in Framingham, Mass., acquired his nickname because of his early craving for pies. After a sandlot baseball game, when the other youngsters would ask for ice cream as a treat from the parish priest, he would ask for pie.

In all, he played in the major leagues for 17 years compiled a .320 career batting average and also managed the Pirates during three of his playing years. He was manager from the middle of the 1934 season until the end of the 1939 campaign.

It was as manager that Traynor suffered perhaps his greatest disappointment in baseball. That came in 1938, when the Pirates looked as solid a pennant winner as the Brooklyn Dodgers did in 1951.

The Pirates had made many preparations for the World Series when suddenly they slumped and finished as the last seven games of the season were lost.

The final blow was a home run that Gabby Hartnett hit in the dark at Wrigley Field in Chicago, giving the Cubs the pennant.

Although his active baseball days ended in 1939, Traynor continued as a Pirate side, sometimes as an instructor.

He remained in Pittsburgh and had a radio show for many years. He made the 10-mile round trip from his home to the station on foot.

His proudest moment in recent years came to July of 1969 when, as part of baseball's centennial celebration, he was named the greatest third baseman in baseball history.

Barnett F. Dodge

NEW YORK, March 17 (UPI).—Barnett F. Dodge, 76, a former dean of the Yale University School of Engineering, who worked on the Manhattan Project to develop the atom bomb, died yesterday in New Haven, Conn., after surgery.

Mr. Dodge joined the Yale faculty in 1925 after graduating from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He retired in 1964, after four years as dean of engineering.

During World War II, Mr. Dodge took a leave of absence from his teaching duties to work with the Manhattan Project, where he directed experimental investigations and plant-control work connected with the separation of uranium isotopes.

Earlier in the war, while still

at Yale, he helped develop portable oxygen generators for the Navy.

During his final years at Yale, Mr. Dodge was chairman of a special committee appointed by A. Whitney Griswold, then Yale president, that proposed broad changes in the university's engineering program. As a result of the recommendations, Yale's undergraduate school for engineering was dropped, and stronger emphasis was placed on graduate engineering studies.

Britain to Withdraw Aircraft Enforcing Rhodesia Oil Ban

LONDON, March 17 (AP).—Britain today announced that it will ease its blockade of the Mozambique port of Beira, imposed 6 1/2 years ago to stop deliveries of oil to rebel Rhodesia.

The Foreign Office said a detachment of Royal Air Force Shackleton reconnaissance aircraft is being withdrawn from its staging area on Madagascar at the request of the Malagasy government.

The aircraft carried out long-range surveillance to insure that freebooting tankers kept away from Beira.

Royal Navy patrols will be maintained in the Mozambique channel off the East African coast, a spokesman said.

S. Africa Leader Arrives in Malawi

BLANTYRE, Malawi, March 17 (Reuters).—President Jim Fouché of South Africa arrived here today for the first visit by a South African head of state to an independent black African country.

He was greeted by Kamuzu Banda, Malawi's president, at Blantyre's Chifika Airport. A crowd of 8,000 persons had gathered to watch the arrival ceremony. President Fouché's week-long visit is essentially a follow-up to President Banda's visit to South Africa last year.

Flood Toll in Peru Now at More Than 60

LIMA, March 17 (Reuters).—The worst flood and landslides in Peru's history had by yesterday claimed more than 60 lives, according to unofficial figures. The flooding, caused by months-long rainfall, is reported to have affected more than 150 cities and towns and has left a quarter of a million people homeless.



Pie Traynor

Electioneering Tactics Seen

Drug Charges Pose Threat To U.S.-Panama Canal Talks

By Jesse W. Lewis Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI).—Allegations of involvement by high Panamanian government officials in the international narcotics traffic have burst over the delicate talks between the United States and Panama on the future of the Panama Canal Zone.

Columnist Jack Anderson and Rep. John M. Murphy, D., N.Y., have alleged that Foreign Minister Juan Tack, and the Panamanian Ambassador to Spain, Moises Torrijos, are involved in smuggling narcotics into the United States. Mr. Torrijos is the brother of Gen. Omar Torrijos, the strongman ruler of Panama.

The allegations, aired this week, were made as high-level American and Panamanian negotiators met in Washington to discuss a new treaty arrangement that would recognize Panamanian sovereignty over the 500-square-mile Canal Zone but keep the defense and operation of the canal under U.S. control. There has been no agreement in months of negotiations.

The terms of the 1903 treaty, which is still in effect, give the United States jurisdiction over the zone and the 50-mile strategic waterway.

The drug charges, which include heroin smuggling, have already caused a minor diplomatic row. Three agents of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs were expelled Wednesday from Panama in connection with the charges. Foreign Minister Tack said that the men had "intervened in the internal affairs" of Panama.

The State Department called the expulsions "unwarranted." A broadcast on Panama's Radio Libertad yesterday said that the charges by Rep. Murphy were "typical of the old tactics used by the United States government against Panamanian leaders consisting of blackmail and extortion whenever a new treaty was being negotiated."

A State Department official said that this suggestion was "absurd."

In an apparent attempt to con-

tain the crisis, Mr. Tack said that Rep. Murphy made the charges as part of his re-election campaign.

"I consider" the foreign minister said, "what [Rep. Murphy's] report says as a document of internal politics in the United States and there is no reason why I should involve myself in those politics."

"I wish good luck to the members of this subcommittee who must fight for re-election this year, especially to Mr. Murphy."

In a draft report of the House of Representatives Panama Canal subcommittee, Rep. Murphy said that officials in Panama gave in "to the enticement of easy money" and became involved in the drug traffic.

Senate Asked To Probe Report Envoy Got Drunk

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP).—Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, called on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today to investigate charges by columnist Jack Anderson that the U.S. ambassador to France, Arthur K. Watson, was drunk while on a plane flight from London to Washington March 9.

If true, Sen. Church said on the Senate floor, the charges cast doubt on Mr. Watson's ability to serve in a highly sensitive job.

Mr. Anderson reported that Mr. Watson tried to stuff money into the houses of stewardesses and shouted for liquor. The syndicated columnist quoted other passengers on the jetliner as saying that Mr. Watson later passed out during the flight.

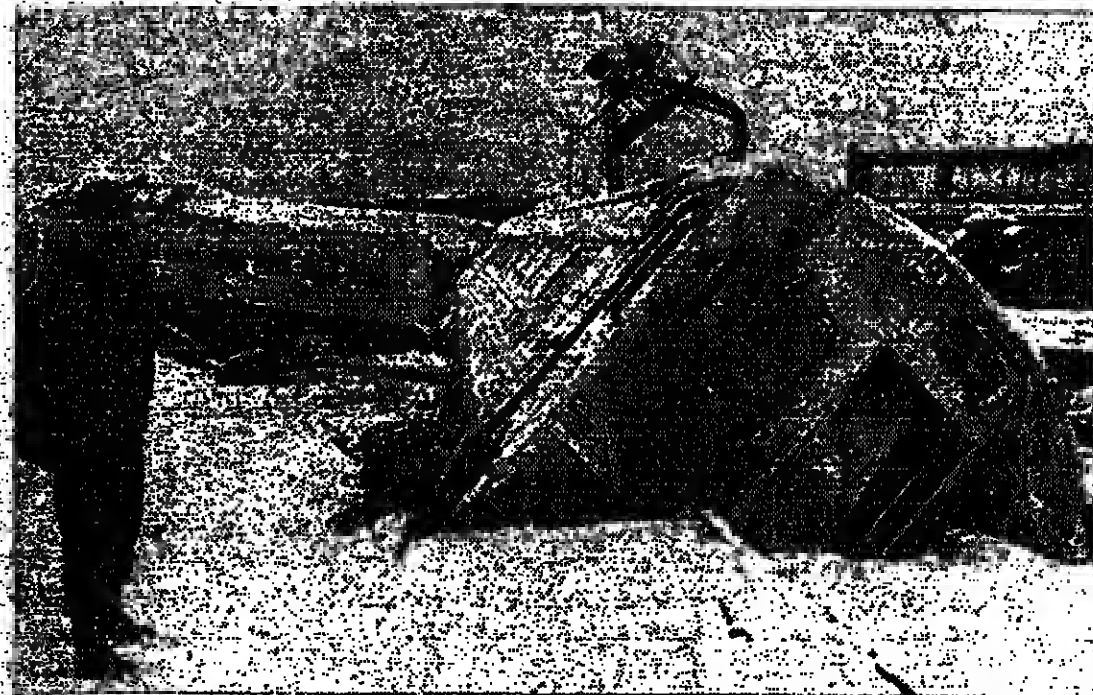
White House and State Department officials declined today to discuss the incident.

Mr. Watson recently began a series of sensitive talks to Paris with Chinese Ambassador Huang Chen, a direct result of President Nixon's China trip.

Sen. Church said that if Mr. Watson is cleared of any accusations of misbehavior aboard the Pan American flight, then that should be publicized. But if they are true, Sen. Church said, Mr. Nixon should reconsider the assignment he placed in Watson's hands.

Sadat Aide to Visit China

CAIRO, March 17 (Reuters).—Egypt's former foreign minister, Mahmoud Riad, is due to leave here early next week on a seven-day visit to China as envoy of President Anwar Sadat, informed sources said. Mr. Riad will be going at the invitation of the Chinese government.



United Press International

NOT TO STEAL A TRAIN—An eight-car train was stolen from a Boston terminal Wednesday and this is what happened to it. The hijacker, after driving from the terminal to the North Station, put it into reverse, then jumped out. The train rammed into a turntable in the outer yard and was badly damaged. Fortunately there were no passengers aboard at the time. Police have arrested a suspect.

Sadat Says Egypt Makes Its Weapons

CAIRO, March 17 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat said yesterday that Egypt is producing advanced weapons; the semi-official Middle East News Agency reported.

Political sources said it was the first time Mr. Sadat had announced that Egypt has its own weapons manufacturing program.

The agency quoted Mr. Sadat as having told army officers in the Sudan: "If the enemy is producing advanced equipment in Israel, we too are producing and are on our way to producing all advanced war equipment on our land."

The agency said Mr. Sadat had spoken at a military college near Khartoum during a one-day visit to the Sudan. He flew back to Cairo later yesterday.

Strategy Meeting—During his visit, Mr. Sadat met with President Gaafar Nimeiri of the Sudan in talks that officials said concerned Arab strategy in regard to Israel.

In his speech, Mr. Sadat said he had been forced to revise his calculations on the confrontation with Israel because of the clear U.S. challenge.

The United States announced in January that it would give Israel more than 100 aircraft in spite of the fact that Israel surpasses its commitment. Mr. Sadat said, "And if followed this with an agreement to produce modern weapons in Israel."

He then disclosed that Egypt had its own weapons program. He made no reference to any Soviet assistance in the production of war equipment.

15 Greeks Lose Plea for Trial By Civil Court

ATHENS, March 17 (Reuters).—A court-martial board today rejected a defense appeal that it declare itself incompetent to try 15 Greeks charged with illegal possession and use of explosives.

The defendants were arrested in November 1970, a month after an explosion during a visit here by U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird. They were charged with plotting to overthrow the regime.

This offense was placed under the competence of civil courts in April 1971, by Premier George Papadopoulos, who is also minister of defense.

Defense lawyers claimed that the listing of the alleged offenses was altered after April 1971, when the defendants were charged with illegal possession and use of explosives. This offense continues to be under the jurisdiction of courts-martial, because the Athens area is still under martial law.

The defense claimed that this procedure was irregular and that their clients should be tried in civil courts. After a brief deliberation, the five judges in the court-martial rejected the objection and proceeded with the trial.

Reassurance on Federation Plan

No Separate Peace, Hussein Promises Protesting Arabs

BEIRUT, March 17 (AP).—Jordanian King Hussein said today that it would not seek a separate peace agreement with Israel.

The pledge was made by King Hussein and his foreign minister, Abdullah Salah, in separate statements published in Amman and Beirut.

The statements appeared designed to halt mounting Arab protests against the king's new plan to set up a semi-autonomous state of Palestine on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

"Jordan will never be first among the Arab countries to conclude peace with Israel," said Mr. Salah in an interview with the Beirut right-wing newspaper, Al-Jarida. "The king's plan represents no unilateral move for a peaceful settlement with Israel."

The 36-year-old monarch on

Wednesday proposed making the occupied West Bank a semi-autonomous state federated with Jordan in a "United Arab Kingdom" under the Hashemite throne.

In a subsequent directive to top government aides the king said this plan is to be implemented "after the occupation has been eliminated and our people liberated."

"The projected reorganization of the kingdom is a new step toward liberation," he said.

The Arab world's stormy reaction to the king's blueprint revolved mainly around claims that it might be a first step toward a separate peace deal with Israel.

Today, the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization called for an Arab summit conference to discuss King Hussein's plan, a commando bulletin said.

The call for a summit meeting is not expected to be heeded immediately, as none of the Arab governments—except protesting Iraq—has formally defined its position, despite continuing denunciations of the plan in Arab news media.

Egypt's first authoritative comment heralding formal rejection came from Mohammed Helal, editor of Al-Ahram newspaper and a confidant of President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Helal said in his weekly column in today's Al-Ahram that the Jordanian plan was a "mine field" backed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

He charged that the CIA played the role of go-between in consultations between the king, the Israelis and the U.S. State Department before the plan was announced.

In Damascus, the Syrian government announced that the leaders of the ruling Baath party will discuss the implications of the plan in an emergency meeting.

Meanwhile, the British high commissioner, Sir Duncan Watson, has delivered a communication to the Maltese government. The contents were not divulged, but it was believed to contain a restatement of the British-NATO position.

Vote Campaign Opens On Israeli West Bank

JERUSALEM, March 17 (Reuters).—The election campaign for municipal councils in the Israeli-occupied West Bank began officially yesterday, following the closure last night of candidate lists.

Voting for local councils in 10 towns to the north of Jerusalem will be held on March 26, while elections in towns to the south will be held on April 2. Up to the deadline last Wednesday, 141 candidates had registered to seek the 107 seats at stake.

Crossman Quits As the Editor of New Statesman

LONDON, March 17 (Reuters).—Richard Crossman, a former Labor government minister, has resigned as editor of the New Statesman magazine.

The magazine's directors said today that Mr. Crossman had quit because he wanted the weekly to be a sounding-board for the policies of a future Labor government, but the directors felt that it should be independent of any party.

Mr. Crossman, 64, has long been associated with the intellectual left wing. He will stay on as editor until a successor is named.

Under his editorship, the magazine was often critical of the royal family's finances and estimated the fortune of Queen Elizabeth at \$50 million.

House Votes Bill To Admit More Irish, Italians

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI).—The House on the eve of St. Patrick's Day, voted yesterday to admit about 45,000 Irish and Italian immigrants unable to gain admission to the United States through the normal preference categories of visas.

It approved, on a voice vote, a bill providing a formula which would have the effect of giving visas to 390,000 immigrants during a four-year period. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Although immigrants from other countries would be affected, sponsors conceded that Ireland and Italy are the only countries likely to utilize the authority fully.

The State Department opposes the bill on the ground that it appears to indicate a return to the national-origins system of immigration quotas. And the Labor Department opposes it because the special visas would be issued to persons unqualified for regular skilled-labor certification, and some of the new immigrants might swell the unemployment rolls.

But only a smattering of opposition was voiced in the House. It is an election year, and Irish and Italian constituencies are large in the home districts of many urban congressmen.

Strike Delays on Alitalia

ROME, March 17 (Reuters).—Flights of the Italian state airline, Alitalia, were either canceled or delayed today because of a sudden strike by air stewards and hostesses. The 14-hour strike was to protest dismissals and the reduction of crews on some flights and to demand better working conditions.



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THEATER IN PARIS

World Premiere in Translation

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, March 17 (IHT).—This week an English play by a well-known English playwright had its world premiere in Paris in French.

The play, "David La Nuit Tombe" (David, Night Is Falling), is the work of Bernard Kops, who belongs to the post-war young-man school of British playwrights. The high regard of Kops' play is one of the leading roles and is one of the most successful actors for the week led to the production here. Judith Zedine translated

Filmed Plays Are Planned for Movie Houses

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP).—A plan to increase movie attendance nationwide with screen versions of stage dramas for subscribers was announced today by Columbia Pictures and American Express yesterday.

Joining in the venture was producer Ely Landau, who has put the accent on literary merit in past cinema and television presentations. The venture is subject to approval by the federal district court.

Leo Jaffe, president of Columbia Pictures Industries, said the concept of gathering 500 American and Canadian theaters was patterned upon the box-office methods of symphony orchestras, ballet troupes and theater companies. Individual tickets would be available at a scale higher than the proposed subscriber rate of \$3 per show.

the drama, which is appearing at the Théâtre de l'Atelier.

The play concerns a Jewish poet from the London slums who has been acclaimed for his early verse, but whose talent has run dry. He is desperate over publishers' rejection of his autobiography, "The Story of Failure," and is on the verge of suicide in his garret when he is interrupted by the visit of a young woman admirer.

He writes to his more fortunate colleagues, asking for rent money, and one, a popular novelist, similarly suffering from creative sterility, responds, coming to call in his search for fresh material. The novelist, a conservative full of incipient anti-Semitism, is both fascinated and repelled by the disheveled, frantic Bohemian. He reads the autobiography and finds it hopeless stuff, but he makes a curious proposal. He will buy—not the poet's memoirs—but the poet's experiences, intending to use them in his fiction. While the novelist is bargaining to steal the poet's life, the poet is stealing the affections of the novelist's young wife.

This main situation is forcefully presented, the duel between the contrasting literary personalities taking on a dramatic intensity. Mr. Kops has written it compellingly, highlighting the traits of both men which motivate their bitter clash and keeping the whole play quick with sharp dialogue and sardonic humor. At the end—which comes as an anti-climax—the novelist and his wayward wife are reconciled in a scene of glum resignation and the poet goes back to his Soho garret to be comforted by the admiring librarian who saved him, by chance, from suicide.

Laurent Terzieff provides a

striking and persuasive portrait of the erratic poet, now bedeviled with self-doubt, now writhing in a drunken frenzy to forget his humiliations, now stalking about, arrogant about his amorous conquest and fired by memories of his vanished youth.

Supporting Company

André Barsacq, the director, has recruited a sound supporting company with Maurice Garrel as the wealthy, neo-Fascist novelist, with Françoise Brion as his faithless wife, with Philippe Leaud as a treacherous literary agent, with Pascale de Boysson as the angel from the library and with Madeleine Damian as the impatient landlady.

Mr. Kops, in town for the opening, explained that the play has not yet been done in England, though it was completed two years ago, due to the difficulty in casting the central role. What is required is a Peter O'Toole or an Albert Finney, but both are occupied with other chores.

Jean-Louis Barrault has announced the plans for the 1973 Théâtre des Nations of which he will be director.

Its initial event will be a 10-day session, beginning April 17, of theatrical demonstrations to illustrate various movements taking place in the world theater. Their sites will be the Théâtre Récamier, the amphitheater of the Sorbonne and the government's furniture storehouse, the Mobilier National. Peter Brook, Jean-Marie Serres, Roy Hart, Jack Lang and Barrault himself will be among the animators at this "fair of theater." The proposed theme will be the human being considered as an instrument (voice, gesture and rela-

Laurent Terzieff, who plays the poet in "David, La Nuit Tombe."



tion to space), the theater related to life, the political scene and to scientific research.

The Théâtre des Nations program, following this "theater fair" introduction, will begin in May and run through the rest of the year. In May the Toronto Dance Theater will make guest appearances at the Récamier. In June the Theater of Bengal will pay a visit to the Carnunnherie of Vincennes.

In September Peter Brook's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will arrive at the Théâtre de la Musique. In October, Luca Ronconi's production of "The Orestia" will have its world premiere in Paris. October will also see a new production of Robert Wilson (whose "Deathman's Glance" was awarded French critical prize when it played here last year) and the Theater of Ball will offer a show the same month. In November Peter Stein's staging of "Peer Gyn" will open.

An important innovation of the Théâtre des Nations will be the creation of research studios for the use of native and foreign experi-

mental directors. Robert Wilson during his six-week stay will hold symposiums for actors and members of his company and together with French players will undertake experimental exercises. Following this Luca Ronconi will engage in four weeks of similar combined operations.

AROUND PARIS GALLERIES

Atlan, Galerie Mony Calzochi, 182 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 6, to March 31.
Jean Atlan, who died in 1960, developed a strongly characteristic style of painting with massive dancing black forms and sober muted colors that somehow break out between them. There is a certain mood and density of ritual in his work, which has not often been exhibited in recent years.

Manesse, Galerie Sybil Welch, 34 Rue de Grenelle, Paris 7, to March 25.

This young artist from the north of France has considerable craft the does their lithographs

IN LONDON

Shakespeare in Straitjacket

By John Walker

LONDON, March 17 (IHT).—Jonathan Miller's direction of the Oxford and Cambridge Shakespeare Company's "Julius Caesar," which is at the New Theatre for a short season, is both striking and somewhat perverse, a surreal exercise that sets oddly dressed Romans against an enigmatic background that is derived from the paintings of De Chirico.

This gives the play a dream-like quality, a child's view of politics as a senseless and ignoble struggle. The crowd is a masked rabble incapable of emitting more than a loud humming sound or a strange babble. Caesar is a typical Edwardian tycoon, aloofly aristocratic in a cream top hat and tails, and the opposing factions are indistinguishable from one another.

Pompous Brutus

Andrew Hilton's calmly spoken Brutus is less the noblest Roman of them all than a well-meaning, pompous fool easily tricked by David Sadin's plotting, petulant Cassius and no match for a cool Mark Anthony (Mark Harris).

But, unlike the best surrealism, the production makes no appeal to the unconscious. There is none of that feeling of intuitive recognition that comes from a confrontation with one of De Chirico's early paintings. The play has been rammed into an intellectual straitjacket. This restriction has the advantage that the university actors keep within their capabilities and speak the verse strongly and clearly. There is the murely, too, of seeing a "Julius Caesar" without the usual blood, sweat, and tears. But Mr. Miller's dream world, Shakespeare's characters seem no more than shadows, which may be good dramatic metaphysics, but makes for only intermittently stimulating theater.

Lovers of kitsch will delight in Robert Nesbitt's "Magnifique," his review—or, as the management put it, "Revue de Luxe"—at the theater restaurant, the Talk of the Town, where it will be running for the next 11 months. It reaches heights of glamorous absurdity as the girls appear in ever more curious costumes—

there are, for instance, some bright red bloomers cut away at the front and the rear to reveal sparkling G-strings—and ever taller headdresses.

During an Oriental number, they appear to be wearing entire Chinese temples on their heads. The appeal is to a never-never land nostalgia, a sequenced era which, to judge by the songs dates from that release from austerity that came in the mid-1950s.

Until April 1, the star cabaret at the Talk of the Town is provided by Buddy Greco, a singer who is trying to keep up with the times or, at least, feels insecure enough to have changed his old, stylish, jazz-tinged performance for a sicklier rendition of ballads with funky overtones. Only at the end, with versions of "Bat- tin Doll" and "The Lady Is a Tramp," did he remind us of what a fine musician he used to be.

E. A. Whitehead's "Alpha Beta," with Albert Finney and Rachel Roberts, has transferred from the Royal Court to the Apollo Theatre for a limited season.

IRVING MARDER

'Every Day, in Every Way..'

PARIS (IHT).—"Migraine sufferers can alleviate their headaches in a matter of minutes without any medication or outside help. . . . Overweight people can get themselves into shape without pills or starvation diets. Heavy smokers or drinkers can, at least, help themselves to cure their habits. The relatively new discipline that makes all of these things possible is the Silva Mind Control System. . . .

Readers who, at this point, seem to detect the smell of greed and the splat of a snake-oil salesman are advised to stick around for a moment. If only to save a bit of transatlantic feedback. The Silva Mind Control System's operatives are coming to Paris to offer a four-session course starting March 24. The director of Silva's New York center, Gerry Merklinger, has adopted a faith formula originated by a Frenchman, Emile Coué (1857-1926).

Coué, once an apothecary, was the father of Couéism—which had a tremendous vogue in the United States early in this century. The hub of Coué's system of auto-suggestion was simple: "Every day, in every way, I am getting better and better." The aim was not to cure diabetes or heal a broken leg, but "to eliminate ideas tending to cause stress."

Merklinger (who, according to his publicists, once played halfback for the New York football Titans), is a disciple of a man named Jose Silva, a research scientist who "began experiments in parapsychology" in Laredo, Texas, in 1944. "His disbelief in the paranormal led him to a completely scientific, pragmatic approach. Ancient beliefs and accepted principles were discarded."

20,000 Graduates

By 1968 "he had developed a method that was demonstrably valid and which could be taught. Today, classes in mind control are being held in 30 cities in the United States and throughout Mexico. Over 20,000 graduates attest to the success of the method."

Silva was "a pioneer in researching the various levels of the brain's constant electrical-wave pattern. . . . They are the Delta level (.5 to 3 cycles per second) occurring in sleep; the Beta (13 to 30 per second) which is the outer conscious level on which most people function; and the Alpha (8 to 12 per second), a level of relaxed alertness."

It is the latter level on which the Silva method claims to operate: "Since it has been demonstrated that a large portion of all illness is psychosomatic,

Mind Control opens the way for an individual to cure himself of many ills."

"In a period of 48 hours Silva's. . . instructors can teach any interested individual to achieve new levels of awareness and sensitivity." At the end of four 12-hour sessions. . . "any student may ask for and receive his money back [the course costs \$150] if he feels that he has not been helped. No graduate has made this request to date. . . ."

In-Depth Report

The National Observer assigned a reporter, Diane K. Shah, to attend one of the New York mind-control sessions. She reported in depth (including the observation that Merklinger, "when his right profile is angled just so, looks like Tony Curtis." She also reported that after the start of the first session, which involved a form of hypnosis, "I was feeling fine and in perfect health—feeling better than before." At a later stage, while in the Alpha state, she reported a vision of a man "in a tall black hat and black evening clothes" who "was unmistakably Abraham Lincoln."

The National Observer asked two professional psychologists to evaluate the Silva mind-control system: "Both Dr. Morris Parloff, a psychologist at the National Institute of Mental Health in Bethesda, Md., and Dr. Elmer Green, a biofeedback researcher studying the deeper levels of the mind at The Menninger Foundation, concurred that mind control is a legitimate concept."

It added: "Dr. Green faults the Silva method on only one count. He points out. . . that only a biofeedback device such as the electro-encephalograph—which records brain waves—can determine when the brain is producing Alpha waves."

The paper quoted Dr. Green as saying that Silva "is not doing anything wrong, it's just his choice of words. He should either change his advertising to delete promises of Alpha training, or simply buy some biofeedback machines."

There is something of a messianic note in the publicity emanating from the New York center: "Jose Silva. . . was motivated by an intense belief that man was capable of controlling his mind and using it to affect his own well-being, helping people with whom he is concerned and aiding in the development of a decent society. . . . Silva's developments are part of a new vitality now stirring in the scientific community and in the world as a whole. We are living in a time of change and challenge. . . ."

Luxury Pays at the Supermarket

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 17 (IHT).—Can French taste-cure the utilitarian ugliness of American supermarkets? It seems so—if you have enough money.

Velky-2 is a new suburban shopping center aimed at supplying customers with aesthetic pleasure as well as the necessities of life. Its architecture and merchandising techniques are strictly American, but the finishing touches are delightfully French.

For instance, Velky has 300 trees on its 4,620 parking lot, a two-tiered shopping mall floored with 10,000 square meters of Carrara marble, 140 mahogany-coated columns and an employees' cafeteria run by Martin's. It is decorated with a central waterfall and fountains by Gully, who did fountains for the shops of Inn at Furegolla. Work of art are an important part of the project and include a copper fountain by sculptor Guy Lartigue, giant frescoes by Chris Talbot and a 10-foot-high vix composition in the shape of a funny, plump hen by Calix. All that because it has been proved commercially wise.

Market Survey

Probably the most luxurious shopping center in Europe, Velky is a \$30-million project which was put together by Jean-Louis Solal, president of the Société des Centres Commerciaux, in partnership with Robert de Bakony and the Ben Group of banks. Mr. Solal, however, is not a philanthropist bringing culture to the



Jean-Louis Solal

masses. He has discovered through market survey that the trappings of luxury pay off.

He had already built two other shopping centers, at Eysse-2 and Fary-2, and he is about to tackle eight more in the Paris suburbs. A thorough man with a quiet, understated manner, Mr. Solal has a George Washington University master of arts in international law. He spent five years in the United States learning the ropes from the International Council of Shopping Centers and says: "I owe everything to the United States."

The shopping center is an 850-foot-long mall with 181 shops lined on the two levels. It is significant that 61 out of the 100 shops which were pioneers in Paris have opened branches at Velky as well. At each end of the mall and acting as magnets are the Samaritaine and Printemps department stores, each spreading over 20,000 square meters. The mall proper has been

done with a restrained hand and sober heiges and browns but the shops alongside are bursting with color.

Foreigners

The center will have foreign participants. G&A, a Dutch holding company which owns Ohrbachs in the United States, is opening a small department store. Richard's Shop, of England, is adding a Velky branch to its 160 clothing stores. Pier One, a Houston shop specializing in exotic handicrafts, is also represented.

The center will also have six restaurants, three bars, a medical center and an Easo service station. Four small movie houses will be run electronically by a single operator. All have different decorations but the most avant-garde is vaulted and lined with stainless steel.

Again, with an eye for detail, the architects have made the food mall radically different and more rustic. The floors are of red brick instead of marble to give the feeling of a French street.

At a strategic spot between Paris, Versailles and Boulogne, the center hopes to cater to 1.2 million people and expects to gross 381 million francs the first year. It will get a grand send-off on March 27 with a party for 10,000. A French minister of state, Roger Frey, will be on hand to cut the ribbon.

The public will take over the next day. In case there are any complaints, Mr. Solal has installed red telephones, linking customers with the management, a sort of hot line he borrowed from big-power diplomacy.

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**U.K.'s GNP
Up Only 1%
During 1971****12% Increase Caused
Largely by Inflation**

By Michael Stern
LONDON, March 17 (NYT).—Britain's gross national product, the total of all goods and services produced in the nation, rose 1.2 percent last year, to \$47.5 billion (\$122.5 billion), but most of the increase represented inflation rather than real growth.

The government's Central Statistical Office, which disclosed preliminary estimates on the performance of the economy today, said higher wages and higher prices accounted for 11 percent of the rise in the GNP. Thus, real growth for the economy was only 1 percent in 1971.

There was no official comment on the figures, but they surely will cause disappointment for Prime Minister Edward Heath and his government, which cut taxes and instituted other measures last year to goad the economy into a higher rate of expansion.

Both government and private economists have said that the GNP must grow in real terms by at least 3 or 4 percent to make an impact on the unemployment problem. Last month there were 1,223,000 people out of work, more than at any time since 1947.

One result of the government's pump-priming was a slowing of the usual annual increase in tax receipts. The 1971 increase was \$2.3 billion compared with \$5.4 billion in 1970.

Much of the money the government did not get found its way into the pockets of consumers. The statistical office said high consumer expenditures were a principal cause of the expansion last year. All categories of consumer spending rose, but the rise was especially dramatic in car and motorcycle purchases, which almost doubled to a level of \$3.38 billion.

By contrast, expenditures on industrial plant and production facilities fell slightly. The share of GNP going to income from employment rose by 2 percent, to 69.3 percent. The share going to profits fell to 12.1 percent, the lowest since 1960. The average weekly wage rose an average of 14.2 percent last year.

The index of industrial production also failed to respond to the government's program. At the end of the last quarter of 1971, the index had fallen back to 124.3, which is exactly what it was at the end of the first quarter of the year. There had been small increases in the second and third quarters.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Nuclear Plant Project in Europe**

West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands have decided to construct a prototype sodium-cooled, fast-breeder nuclear plant for which costs are initially estimated at 1,075 billion deutsche marks (\$336 million), the Bonn government says. The plant will be built at Kalkar near Kleve, on the West German side of the Dutch border. Work is to begin by the end of 1972, spreading over six years. Schnellbrüterkraftwerks, jointly owned by Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk, Syntex of Belgium and Samenwerkende Elektriciteits Productiebedrijven, of the Netherlands, will handle the project. Germany will cover 70 percent of the costs.

Boeing, Aeritalia to Build Airliner

Boeing and Aeritalia, an Italian aircraft company, report they have agreed to push ahead with joint development of a quiet short-haul commercial airliner. The aircraft, to be offered for sale in 1974 and delivered in 1976-78, will carry 100 to 150 passengers and will be capable of using small airports with runways only 1,200 meters long.

Chemical Bank Sees Strong Growth

Chemical Bank expects expanding international branches to produce an increasing percentage toward its income in the near future, Charles E. Love, senior vice-president, reports. He says the New York bank's business has been "growing very rapidly" in London and Frankfurt, where operations have been established longer. The bank has in the past year established branches in Brussels, Zurich and Zurich. Mr. Love says the bank's two London branches net income rose 446 percent during the past five years, principally as a result of Eurodollar business. As a result

of recently relaxed restrictions, Chemical has been permitted to make sterling loans in the last five months, Mr. Love says. The sterling loans are made to British companies, U.S. subsidiaries and continental concerns, he adds.

Morgan Boosts Share in Dutch Bank

The participation of Morgan Guaranty Trust, of New York, in the 70-million-guilder share capital of Mees & Hope Group, of Holland, has been increased to 30 percent from 12.5 percent, the Dutch bank says. The shares for this transaction have been acquired at normal stock exchange prices—137 guilders per 50-guilder par value share. The outstanding capital of the Dutch group of banking, trust and insurance companies has not been increased for the transaction, Mees says. The original Morgan Guaranty participation in Mees dates from 1967.

Japan Displaces U.S. in Iran

Urging more aggressive action by U.S. businessmen, the Commerce Department notes that Japan has replaced the United States as the second-largest exporter to economically booming Iran. West Germany holds first place "in a land that has one of the fastest growing economies in the world, with gross national product currently rising at an annual rate of 13 percent and industrial production by 17 percent," the department says. The Japanese, it adds, "have achieved an enviable reputation for thorough compliance with specifications and sales conditions, for good service and sales support, and for prompt and generous settlement of trade disputes. In the supply of technical and engineering services their record has been equally impressive."

**Surplus Cut
In EEC Trade
In December**

BRUSSELS, March 17 (AP-DJ).—The European Economic Community's trade surplus narrowed substantially in December and is threatened further by the rapid pace of wage increases in the EEC, the commission said in its latest monthly economic report.

Declining foreign demand, coupled with slackening economic conditions at home, are expected to keep the real gross national product increase below 3 percent in 1972 (compared with 3.5 percent in 1971), while inflation and rising unemployment continue to plague the economy.

The trade surplus slumped to a little more than \$100 million (seasonally adjusted) in December from a peak of nearly \$300 million three months earlier. Stagnating demand abroad, monetary uncertainties and the U.S. dollar strike all played a role.

At the same time, the report warned, industrial wages are rising sharply and, coupled with currency revaluations, "may impair the international competitiveness of certain industries in the community."

**Rich Nations Urged to Give
Bigger SDR Share to Poor**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI).—The world's major nations were urged yesterday to give more equitable way of dividing up the supply of "paper gold" so that poor countries can share fully in the benefits of the system.

James W. Howe, a senior fellow of the Overseas Development Council, suggested abandonment of the present system of allocating special drawing rights (SDRs) by the International Monetary

Long-Range Problem
The question of how to get more SDRs into the hands of the poor countries, or how to link the SDR creation with increased aid to poor countries, has persisted since the SDR program was begun.

It comes up again for two reasons:
1) The first SDR allocation period having been completed on Jan. 1, 1972, the IMF and the major powers are to decide this year on the volume and duration of a new issue; and 2) As part of long-range reform of the monetary system, it is possible that there could be a special issue of SDRs exchanged for the dollar "overhang" held by foreign countries.

One proposal is that the difference between the interest paid on the dollar (and some sterling) balances—about 4.5 percent—and the lower rate paid on SDRs—1.5 percent—could be distributed to the poor countries.

Mr. Howe outlines some of the advantages and disadvantages of a new distribution formula, noting that the issues "are so many and so tangled" that dispassionate debate is needed. But he concludes that a more equitable plan could be worked out without impairing the SDR system itself, and one which would swell the total volume of available aid.

Issue Planned
In addition, Sandoz said it planned to issue 200,000 participation certificates at a later date "to provide finance for promising acquisitions." The bearer shares and participation certificates can be acquired freely by non-Swiss citizens, but the company registered shares, which are the only class presently outstanding, generally require Swiss ownership.

**St. Gobain Net Up
42.3 Percent in Year**

PARIS, March 17 (AP-DJ).—Saint-Gobain's 1971 net profit rose last year by 42.3 percent, the company said here today.

It said profit was 195 million francs (\$38.2 million), up from 136.5 million in 1970.

St. Gobain declared a net dividend of 6.30 francs, up from the previous 5.60.

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**Fed Reports
Short-Term
Rates Spiral****Holdings for Foreign
Banks Rise \$1.2 Billion**

By H. Erich Heioemann

NEW YORK, March 17 (NYT).—Foreign central banks gave massive support to the dollar, and short-term interest rates in the United States spiraled upward in the past week, the Federal Reserve System's report disclosed yesterday.

Marketable Treasury securities held by the Fed for foreign monetary authorities rose \$1.2 billion during the week ended Wednesday—one of the largest jumps on record in this total. These holdings now come to \$30.7 billion, up \$4 billion since Dec. 15, just prior to the Smithsonian agreement that realigned the value of major currencies.

Meanwhile, short-term money costs rose across the board, reflecting the growing conviction in the money market that the pace of business is starting to accelerate, and that demands for credit will rise.

The key rate on federal funds, overnight loans between banks, jumped to a daily average of 3.88 percent from 3.43 percent the week before, and the highest so far this year. Dealer loans, three-month Treasury bills, certificates of deposit, Eurodollars and commercial paper—among other instruments—were also sharply higher in rate.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York formally denied that the rate that it charges for credit extended to government bond dealers under purchase agreements on Treasury bills had any policy significance.

A spokesman said the increases in the rate last week did "not represent interest policy." Rather, he said, the money managers were "following the market and supplying funds at 'the going rate.'"

The Fed also asserted that there was no policy significance to its procedural change this week in lifting the long-time ban on government dealers' disclosing to others whether Fed transactions were for their own account or for others.

Elsewhere, the Fed reported that the money supply averaged \$32 billion during the four weeks ended March 8, which represented a 10.6 percent seasonally-adjusted compounded annual rate of growth since the first week of January.

In the last quarter, money has expanded at a 7.6 percent annual rate, in contrast to a 3.3 percent rate of expansion in the last half-year and 6.1 percent over the period from the early part of March, 1971.

These rates of expansion—and those of other monetary aggregates reported yesterday—were generally substantially more rapid than those of only a few weeks ago.

Prime Rates Raised

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP).—Two major New York banks, First National City Bank and Irving Trust Co., announced today their floating prime lending rates would be raised to 4 3/4 percent from 4 1/2 percent, effective Monday.

Last week Citibank upped its prime rate from 4 3/8 percent, the first upward change since last July.

Income Rises in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP-DJ).—Personal income in the United States rose \$5 billion in February to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$89.7 billion, the Commerce Department reported today. The gain, however, was less than the \$3 billion rise posted in January.

Blue Chips Score on Big Board

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 17 (NYT).—Faced by Eastman Kodak, blue chips provided a generally flat market today with some hefty gains. The net result was an upswing of 6.17 in the Dow Jones industrial average, closing at 942.88, while advances and declines were nearly even on the New York Stock Exchange.

The blue-chip Dow once again is nearing the 950 level, where a heavy overhanging supply of stock has rebuffed repeated efforts by the market to move higher.

Kodak, regarded as one of Wall Street's all-time quality issues, climbed ahead 4 1/2 to 113 1/4, after trading at a record price of 115 1/2. It has doubled since selling to a 1970 bear-market low at 57 5/8. The company unveiled a new line of cameras yesterday.

Other blue-chip gainers included Du Pont, up 1 7/8 to 169 1/8, and General Motors, up 1 1/4 to 83 3/4. Procter & Gamble, strong in recent sessions, gave up 1 3/8 to 83 1/2.

The market continued the pattern of the last few days, whereby stalwart blue chips outperformed the glamour stocks that spear-

headed the sharp post-Thanksgiving rally. Trading volume was restrained at 16.04 million shares, down slightly from the previous 16.70 million shares.

American Telephone, high on the active list, recovered 2 3/8 to 44 1/4.

International Business Machines gained 4 to 377. Posting highs were Avco Products, up 1 1/2 to 118 1/2, and Minnesota Mining, up 3 to 147 3/8.

The American Stock Exchange and the OTC market showed no definite trend as both lists finished mostly mixed in slower trading.

The exchange's price index closed down 0.02 at 23.08. A total of 482 issues fell while 425 advanced.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index fell 0.02 to 136.25. Of the 2924 NASDAQ issues traded, 740 rose, 695 declined and 1489 were unchanged.

Turnover on the Amer fell to 4.45 million shares from 4.9 million yesterday. Turnover in the counter market fell to 8.45 million shares from 10.4 million.

NASDAQ activity included Patent, 28 3/4, off 1/4. National Bank, 47, off 10. Phillips NV, 13 1/4, up 1/4, and Sterling Homes, 12 3/4, off 3/8.

On the bond market, prices closed fractionally lower in quiet professional trading.

**Swiss Banks Start Pouring
Cash Into U.S. Stock Markets**

ZURICH, March 17 (AP-DJ).

Heartening news for U.S. investors: The rich and sophisticated Swiss banks are starting to pour money into Wall Street again.

"The U.S. market should be the most interesting of all markets for the next 10 to 11 months," says Max Zaugg, managing director of J. Vontobel & Co., one of the country's biggest private banks. Such views are common now, and they represent a real reversal: In the last couple of years, Swiss banks had been wary of American stocks.

What these banks think is important: With clients from all over the world, they control more than \$60 billion in portfolio investments. Orders from Switzerland account for about 40 percent of foreign investments in U.S. stocks and set the pace for such overseas buying.

Unlike most financial institutions elsewhere, Swiss banks are thoroughly accustomed to transferring large portfolios not just from stock to stock but from country to country.

"The smart investor invests internationally today," says Armand Lombard, a partner in Lombard, Odier & Co., a Geneva bank. Such banks believe that switching from country to country

recovery from the \$720 million lost last year and the \$639 million in 1970. The figure, which represents the difference between sales and purchases, had slumped from \$1.49 billion in 1969 and \$2.27 billion in 1968.

Experts here see two main reasons for the increased foreign buying: The recent rise in Wall Street prices and the realignment of currencies last Dec. 18. The realignment, including the dollar devaluation, improved the chances of world monetary stability. In addition, the change in the relative values of world currencies meant foreigners could buy U.S. stocks for prices as much as 17 percent lower than before in terms of their own currencies.

Not only the private banks favor U.S. investments. Among the "big three" Swiss commercial banks, Swiss Bank Corp. believes prospects for the American stock markets are "very good" and is acting accordingly, says an official.

Mr. Brimmer gave his analysis in a speech at an international monetary symposium sponsored by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. The text was made available here.

He said that expansion of banks' foreign assets last year amounted to \$21 billion, or about one-fifth of the total outflow of private capital during a year of record payments and deficit. This compared with an average increase of only \$150 million a year in the six previous years under the program of restraint on the lending.

Mr. Brimmer in no way implied that banks had violated federal guidelines. In effect, they simply used much more of the lending leeway available under the ceilings.

**Company
Report**

Fourth Quarter 1971
Revenue (millions)... 405.7 382.1
Profits (millions)... 32.5 4.6
Per Share... —2.25 —0.54
"Incl. Div."
Year
Revenue (millions)... 1,448.0 1,447.7
Profits (millions)... 25.1 2.09
Per Share... —2.29 —.59

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 - The Stock of the Month Club does not only advise its members when to buy, but also, which is even more important, when to sell.
 - Our last recommendations have been:
- | Month | Recommendation | Recommendation as of 2-16-72 | Closing price as of 2-16-72 | Increase |
|-------|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| Oct. | No recommendation | | | |
| Nov. | Acropet | \$21.14 | \$33.54 | 114% |
| Dec. | Int. Chem. & Nat. | \$24.14 | \$34.24 | 39% |
| Jan. | Block Drug | \$29.12 | \$33.34 | 14% |
| Feb. | Cit. Int. | \$25.14 | \$28.14 | 12% |
| Mar. | Wendy & Harman | \$16.14 | \$17.14 | 7% |
- Take advantage of a special introductory offer for a twelve-month membership at a \$10 fee.
 - Please be advised that the Stock of the Month Club, being not a dealer or a broker, does not accept orders. All transactions must be effected through a regular stock broker or bank.

Name
Address
I include herewith a check of \$10 to become a member of the Stock of the Month Club for a 12-month period.
Date Signature

BEFORE YOU INVEST

Understand the fundamentals of trading in stocks and bonds. It could save you \$9... Read...

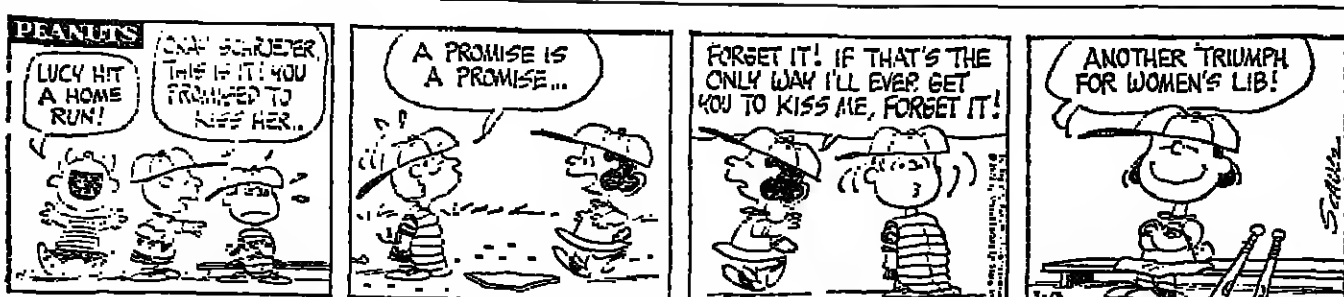
UNDERSTANDING THE MODERN SECURITIES MARKET

A special study of securities, their markets and trading procedures. \$6.95. Cardon Intl. Inst. of Finance, Dpt. H. Box 3824, 8023 Zurich, Switzerland.

-1977-78 Stocks and Bonds					52w. First, High Low Last, Chrg					-1977-78 Stocks and Bonds					52w. First, High Low Last, Chrg					-1977-78 Stocks and Bonds					52w. First, High Low Last, Chrg				
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22%	17 1/4	Fly Tiger	wt	33	20%	20%	20%	20%	+1/2	20%	17 1/4	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	11 1/4	9 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
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24%	20 1/4	Frontier	35	19	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2	23 1/2	20 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
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24%	20 1/4	Frontier	35	19	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2	23 1/2	20 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
24%	20 1/4	Frontier	35	19	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2	23 1/2	20 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
24%	20 1/4	Frontier	35	19	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2	23 1/2	20 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
24%	20 1/4	Frontier	35	19	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2	23 1/2	20 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
24%	20 1/4	Frontier	35	19	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2	23 1/2	20 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
24%	20 1/4	Frontier	35	19	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2	23 1/2	20 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
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24%	20 1/4	Frontier	35	19	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2	23 1/2	20 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
24%	20 1/4	Frontier	35	19	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2	23 1/2	20 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
24%	20 1/4	Frontier	35	19	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2	23 1/2	20 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
24%	20 1/4	Frontier	35	19	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2	23 1/2	20 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
24%	20 1/4	Frontier	35	19	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2	23 1/2	20 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
24%	20 1/4	Frontier	35	19	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2	23 1/2	20 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
24%	20 1/4	Frontier	35	19	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2	23 1/2	20 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
24%	20 1/4	Frontier	35	19	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2	23 1/2	20 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
24%	20 1/4	Frontier	35	19	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2	23 1/2	20 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
24%	20 1/4	Frontier	35	19	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2	23 1/2	20 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
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24%	20 1/4	Frontier	35	19	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2	23 1/2	20 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
24%	20 1/4	Frontier	35	19	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2	23 1/2	20 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/4									

10/11/52

PEANUTS



B.C.



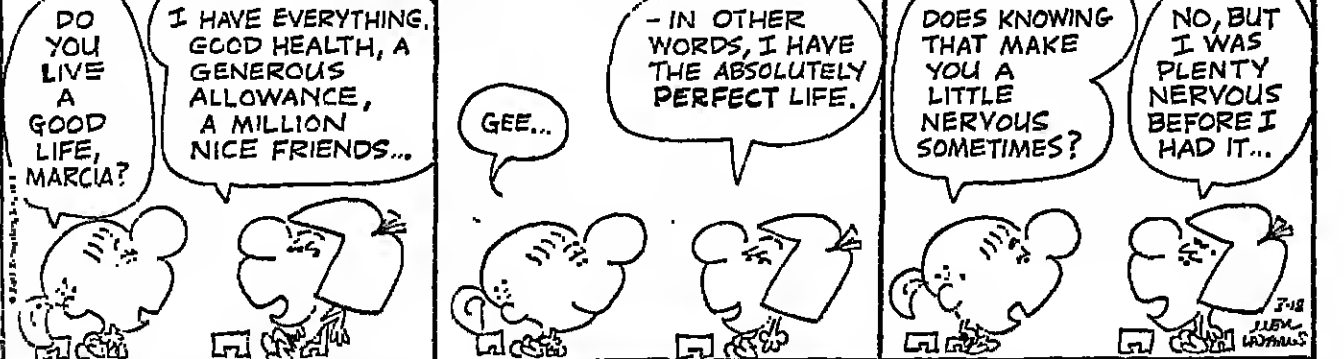
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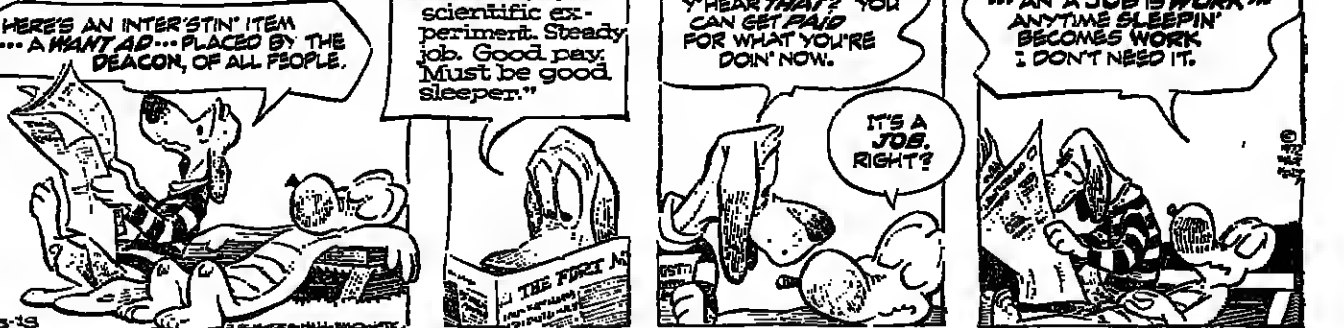
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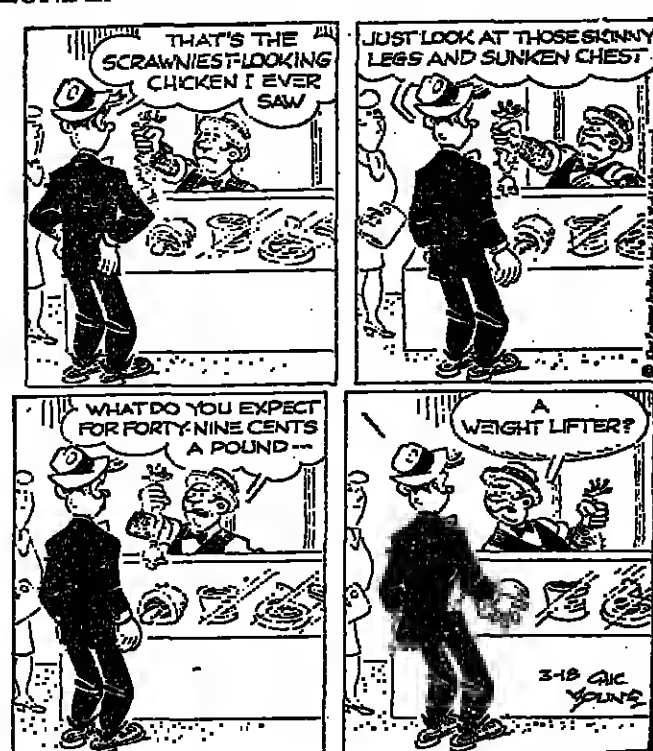
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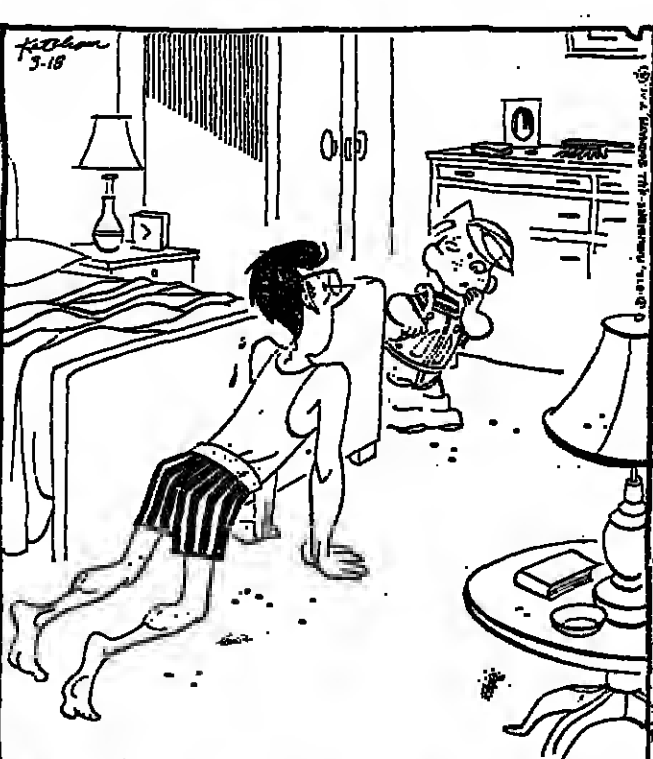
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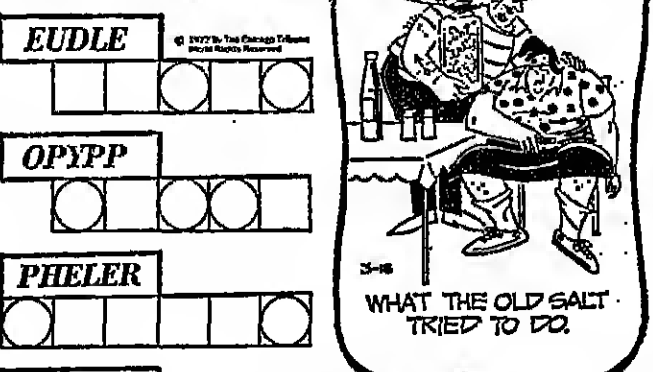


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: UNWED EXCEL FINITE AMOEBA
Answer: An appealing angle—"A-CUTE"

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Kind of stone | 1 Feline heard |
| 2 Gloomy | 2 Get (the avoided) |
| 3 Run together, in music | 3 Doctrines |
| 4 King-queen, at times | 4 Tilt |
| 5 Like an armadillo | 5 Sulk |
| 6 Observe | 6 Cereal spore |
| 7 Dismisses in disgrace | 7 Jap. herb |
| 8 Large tuba | 8 Card game |
| 9 Hardly | 9 Compass point |
| 10 Headpiece | 10 Victor Herbert hit |
| 11 Ends, etc. | |
| 12 Follow | |
| 13 Concert numbers | |
| 14 Inactive tributary | |
| 15 Tear down | |
| 16 Diminutive | |
| 17 Paris relative | |
| 18 Part | |
| 19 Tremor one | |
| 20 Unaccented | |
| 21 Igneous rock | |
| 22 The altar | |
| 23 Kind of fir | |
| 24 Menore name | |
| 25 Band | |
| 26 Cupid | |
| 27 Periodic for | |
| 28 Direction in Bonn | |
| 29 Ruler | |
| 30 Order to a dog | |
| 31 De sums | |
| 32 Music | |
| 33 Card game | |
| 34 Compass point | |
| 35 Victor Herbert hit | |

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| DOWN | DOWN |
| 1 Feline heard | 9 Peter and Paul Abbr. |
| 2 Get (the avoided) | 10 That people |
| 3 Doctrines | 11 Huh |
| 4 Tilt | 12 Background |
| 5 Sulk | 13 Stay |
| 6 Cereal spore | 14 Broad |
| 7 Jap. herb | 15 Biblical verb ending |

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS	DOWN
1. SPURGE	1. SPURGE
2. SPURGE	2. SPURGE
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BOOKS

LETTERS OF GIUSEPPE VERDI

Selected, translated and edited by Charles Osborne. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 230 pp. Illustrated, \$7.95.

Reviewed by Harold C. Schonberg

ALL one can say is: high time. With the rehabilitation of Giuseppe Verdi that followed the postwar period, with the recognition of him as the Colossus of the South as opposed to Wagner, the Colossus of the North, it was high time that his letters were published for English-speaking peoples to read. For the letters of composers can tell more about their mental processes than any biography. Indeed, one can learn more about Mozart from his letters than from all of the biographies rolled together. Seldom has there been a body of letters so common-sensical, so devoid of padding or self-justification or whining. Verdi in his life and in his music was always down to earth. "I prefer to remain what I am, that is to say, a peasant from Roncole." But despite his little pose of pretension, he was anything but that, and his letters are anything but illiterate. They are sometimes witty; they are tough; they show a great deal of reading; they show the processes of a logical mind, and also the beliefs of a man who at basis was extremely sensitive and big in every way.

Charles Osborne, who previously has written a handy book on the Verdi opera, has made a selection of Verdi's letters from 1843 to the year of his death, 1901. (Verdi was born in 1813; he was one of the longest-lived of all composers.) Osborne's translations are idiomatic, and he has provided the reader with enough background and other pertinent material to clarify every allusion in the letters. Osborne is an enthusiast, and he has carefully put together a book that, while not overweighed with scholarly apparatus, contains everything needed to provide a continuous narrative.

How bracing these letters are! They contrast in such a fascinating manner with, say, the perpetual bright adolescence of Mozart's, or the windy theorizing of Wagner's, or the snobbish intelligence of Chopin's. Verdi always is strictly business. His writing avoids flowery phrases and is always to the point. Largely they are professional, addressed to librettists, publishers, impresarios, singers, conductors.

There also are a few letters to friends. He never had many friends. Verdi, something of a misanthrope, was content to go his own way, and he pursued his career without help from anybody. In Paris, for instance, Verdi's rival Meyerbeer had the entire critical corps on his payroll. Meyerbeer cultivated critics and anybody else who could help him. Verdi never even made an attempt to woo the public. "I accept their hisses on condition that I don't have to beg for their applause."

Through his letters run, almost as a leitmotif, his dreams for a united Italy. To all Italians, Verdi was a symbol of the Risorgimento. The composer was a fierce nationalist who distrusted the Germans, and there is a paragraph in a letter of 1870 that is prophetic: "We shall not escape the European war, and it will devour us. It will not happen tomorrow, but it will happen. A pretext is suddenly found. Perhaps Rome... the Mediterranean... And then why not the Adriatic, which already has been proclaimed a German sea?"

He had no objection to Wagnerianism as such. He did object when Italian composers tried to adopt Wagnerian procedures or other procedures of German music, into their own scores. To Verdi, the three greatest composers were Palestrina, Bach and Beethoven (even if he did not like the last movement of the Beethoven Ninth, which to him was poorly set for the voice). But Bach and Beethoven, Verdi insisted, were not for the Italians to imitate.

Throughout the letters are comments on his own operas and operatic approach, and these are course are fascinating. As the composer who brought drama to Italian opera, who exploded the bel canto tradition, Verdi thought out his career stroke for the maximum concentration of drama plus singing. Drama came first, and he was perfectly willing to sacrifice voice to it, as witness his famous letter about "Macbeth" in 1848. Less familiar is a letter written in 1869, in which Verdi sets forth his ideals: "I would have to control everything. On will-alone would have to prevail. That may seem somewhat tyrannical to you, and perhaps it is. But if the opera is one whole then the idea is a unity, and everything must work together to form this unity... I want in whatever form it is manifest not entertainment, artifice or the system, which is what you prefer."

From the beginning he looks with suspicion on star singers, those pampered babies who considered themselves more important than the composer. Rossini, Bellini and Donizetti would bow to the demands of singers. Not Verdi. "The singers must be engaged to sing and act. What more, it's high time we stopped being so easygoing about this sort of thing." Verdi wrote this as early as 1846. And he was just as firm toward impresarios who wanted to cut out or make changes in his operas. One of the terms of a contract he drew up in 1847 had a proviso that imposed a fine of 1,000 francs on anybody who would "insert anything into the aforementioned score... make any cuts... transpose into different keys, high or lower or... make any kind of alteration which would affect the instrumentation."

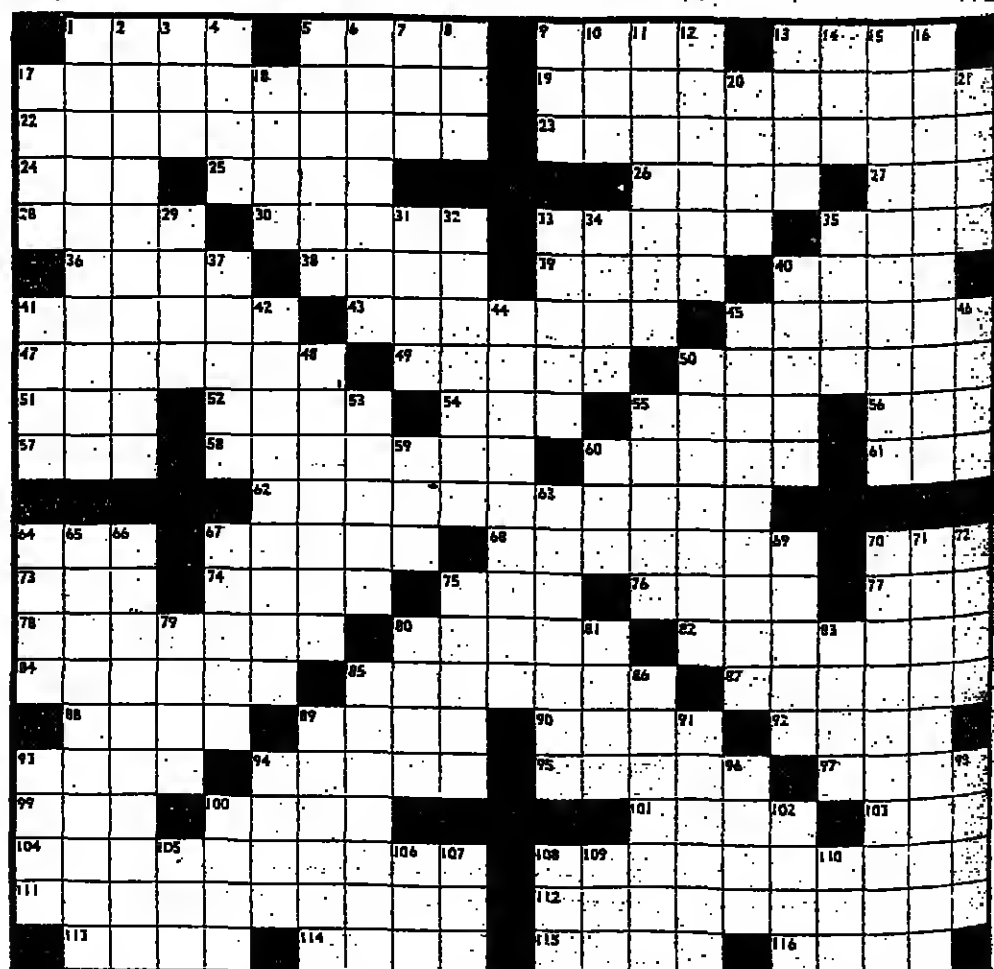
What else in this collection. There are proud letters and test letters. There are letters about Verdi at home and letters about Verdi at work. There are comments on opera houses around the world. (The Paris Opera rated very low in Verdi's estimation.) There are letters about politics and politicians. There are letters about those two last great operas, "Otello" and "Falstaff," and despite the grumbling, attitudes on their creation, Verdi came through as a very happy man. And one closes the book with a mental image of the independent little composer, this person, fierce integrity and intellectual honesty, with the feeling that this was a man, a real man, a wonderful man.

Harold C. Schonberg is music critic of The New York Times. He is the author of "The Great Pianists" and other books.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

AIRS APPARENT—By Herb Risteen



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PEOPLE: *Ronald Reagan Shall Not Return*

Bertolucci's Nostalgia for the Future

to it, I believe what we should do is announce to the press that we were taken in by a 41-year-old swifter from Ibtza and a 191-year-old Sioux Indian from Wounded Knee, but it will never happen again."

"Good idea."

"Sir, there's a man outside in a U.S. Cavalry suit who says he's General Custer and he would like to sell us his memoirs."

"Well, buy them for heaven's sake. This may finally be the big book we've been waiting for."

"It's good to be able to go back and find that you feel a sense of nostalgia for it and find yourself wondering, the personage of Marion in the script, what was he like?"

"What I show in my films is nostalgia for things that never happened, a nostalgia for the future." Bertolucci smiles.

"I am trying to create a kind of freedom in front of the camera." The actors say, "If you do this you'll contradict what we did yesterday. I say contradictions are good because they move, like reality moves." Contradictions are the literary qualities of a script.

Creating Order

"When you create a script, you make order from chaos. When you film, you put chaos back into the order. Chaos is a condition I like to create. What I like in the cinema is generosity, not economy."

He sends each day's film to Rome to be developed and worries terribly that the script, playing out its yuckies, will fall down. "Each shot exists by itself," he says. "Each shot is a film."

Film scholars are already hard at work

Ronald Reagan

in England as a possible impediment to residency. Lonsdale who claims the pot was planted on him, cited another reason for staying in the States: "Yoko has won custody of her 8-year-old daughter (who has disappeared with father Anthony Cox) on condition that she raise the child in the United States. Deportation, then, "is synonymous to our losing our child."

DONATED: By Richard Eustace and Elizabeth Taylor, \$500,000 to Oxford University to build a new center designed by Sir Norman Foster and named the Samuel Fuller Center.

BECKSTOCK TALKS: Announcing the news, playwright Francis Warner said, a friend of the Burtons, "I disclosed that Burton himself plans to play the title role of 'King Lear' at the new theater."

RECOVERING: Mrs. Abraham A. Ribicoff, wife of the Democratic senator from Connecticut, who is off the critical list at Massachusetts General Hospital, is recovering from an undergoing treatment for heart disease. **MOORE** American singer Lorrie Lee Watkins, by hundreds of female fans in MacClefield, England, yesterday when he married Eric Anna Maria Fitzsimmons. She expects SWINKING's baby in three weeks. **WATCHING:** Raging College President Martin Luther King, Jr., who will join the Princeton staff Nov. 1 as assistant to the president in charge of special projects.

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'Some Say 1,000 Were Killed'

Khulna Bengalis Avoid Talk About 'Slaughter' of Biharis

By Sydney H. Schanberg

KHULNA, Bangladesh, March 19 (NYT)—This Bengali city is nervously trying to hide its shame.

No Bengali resident will talk of the details and many pretend the incident never happened. But facts are emerging that make it clear that 10 days ago, in a burst of revenge against an ethnic minority, many of whose members had collaborated with the Pakistan Army, the Bengalis attacked the Bihari colony here, setting fire to homes and killing indiscriminately. The killing was done mostly with knives, some of them having large machete-like blades.

It is impossible to get an exact casualty count. Some people say many Bihari bodies were thrown into the Bhairab River and have

been washed away. Trustworthy sources, including ashamed Bengalis, report that the toll of dead and wounded is at least several hundred.

Arsoo, Looting

This correspondent saw 100 wounded at the main hospital, and none were Bengalis. An area of several blocks in the Bihari colony, known as Khalishpur, is gutted by fire and looting. The survivors have fled.

"Some say 1,000 were killed. Some say more, some say less," reported a dejected leading Bengali citizen, who asked not to be named. "It is not something we are proud of."

Despite appeals by the three-month-old Bangladesh government for restraint and tolerance, there have been sporadic revenge killings in several cities, including some that have touched off clashes in which Bengalis have been killed; but none of these had been on the scale of the Khulna incident.

At Sadar Hospital here, the corridors and aisles and ten of the rooms are filled with the wounded men, women and a few children with blood-stained bandages on their heads and limbs. The overcrowded hospital has no beds for them, so they lie on blankets and thin straw mats on the stone floor, eating their supper of sugared bread and milk.

Too Weak, Dazed

Most are still wearing the blood-stained clothes in which they arrived at the hospital. Some are too weak to speak and a few are dazed and incoherent. "I am alone, I am alone," Sharfuddin Ahmed, 50, kept mumbling. "My family is all killed. There's no one to look after me. I am ill. Will someone come and help me?"

A few miles away, in the Jute-mill area where the Bihari colony is situated, one section of the colony is bleak and completely abandoned. Some areas, where thatched huts once stood, possibly market areas, have been burned to the ground, leaving empty fields marked only by small clumps of ashes and a few scraps of clothing.

The shuddering houses of brick and concrete are blackened by the fires set inside, which put ablaze the wooden furniture and shutters. The front of one of these one-story dwellings is pocked with bullet holes. Some of the goods of a looted grocery store are still lying in the dust. Not a light can be seen in the area and no sound can be heard except the occasional clump of the boots of the Bengali soldiers who have been posted to keep the peace and enforce the curfew imposed after the killing.

Some Normal Life

In the Bengali areas around the Bihari colony, life appears normal. The movie house is doing its usual business, the market is busy and on the dirt sidewalks young men are playing carromboard, a game of the pool on a wooden table with plastic discs instead of balls and by flicking fingers instead of cues.

"I saw nothing," said one Bengali merchant whose shop is right next to the Bihari area. "The Biharis left this neighborhood two months before independence. Only Bengalis live here now." Bengali soldiers slipped up to monitor the conversation.

The Biharis who fled the ruined area are now living in refugee camps in another part of the Bihari colony. The camps were set up by the Bangladesh government, which is also providing food and medical clinics. These tents are cordoned off and closed to all but doctors and relief workers.

Many Bengalis in Khulna talk euphemistically of the incident as "a clash of two groups." A foreign relief worker here said: "It was no clash. It was a slaughter."

3 Nations Attack Jordanian Plan For West Bank

CAIRO, March 19 (NYT)—The Federation of Arab Republics, comprising Egypt, Syria and Libya, yesterday denounced the proposal of King Hussein of Jordan for a "United Arab Kingdom" involving federation status for Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank territory of Jordan.

A statement by the Presidential Council of the federation called on all Arab governments to reject the proposal, which it described as a U.S. maneuver to obstruct a united Arab stand against Israel.

A Jordanian delegation headed by Bahjat Talhouni, a former premier, came to Cairo to explain King Hussein's plan. Mr. Talhouni said at the airport that it "was in the interest of the entire Arab nation."

Feking Sees Plot

TOKYO, March 19 (AP)—Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei of China has criticized King Hussein's plan as a plot to divide the Palestinian and Arab peoples. Feking reported today. A broadcast said that Mr. Chi made the criticisms yesterday when he met with heads of Arab diplomatic missions in Feking.

EEC Ministers To Start Talks On Fall Summit

BRUSSELS, March 19 (Reuters)—A week of intense common market activity will get under way here tomorrow with preparations being started for the enlarged EEC summit meeting this autumn and three separate sessions of the community's Council of Ministers.

In all, more than 20 senior ministers from the six and the four candidate countries will be here, as well as three delegations from the European Free Trade Association states.

The first meeting, tomorrow morning, will involve the foreign ministers of the six and the four candidate countries in their first formal preparations for the Paris summit meeting.

They will examine one of the principal items on the agenda—the enlarged community's relations with other countries and its world responsibilities. This item is subdivided into three categories—relations with industrialized countries, with the developing world and with Communist states.

AEC Reports 13th Atmospheric A-Test by China

WASHINGTON, March 19 (UPI)—China conducted its 13th nuclear test in the atmosphere at 0600 GMT yesterday. The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced.

Monitoring indicated that the yield of the explosion at the Lop Nor, the test range in northwest China, was 20 to 200 kilotons—comparable to the last tests and not in the H-bomb range.

A kiloton is the equivalent of 1,000 tons of TNT.

It was the second test this year by the world's fifth nation to achieve nuclear capability. China has set off much more powerful devices but now appears to be concentrating on a yield-range adaptable to rocket warhead use.

New Chief of SHAPE

CASTEAU, Belgium, March 19 (AP)—U.S. Air Force Lt. Gen. John W. Vogt will succeed Gen. Horace M. Wade as chief of staff of the Supreme Allied Headquarters Allied Forces Europe on May 1, the headquarters announced Friday.

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Heath, Pompidou Agree on Goals in EEC

(Continued from Page 1)

briefly—90 seconds, by one count. The decision had come as a surprise to Mr. Heath, who reportedly told the president that he understood it was an internal French affair and thus required no advance notice to London.

Mustard With Mutton

According to one account, Mr. Pompidou raised the subject of the referendum and explained, "In France, people take mustard with mutton." It was his way of emphasizing the obvious: The French do things differently from the British, who do not have a tradition of referenda.

The British do not have the tradition of garnishing mutton with mustard. Must sauce is the thing here, and they look disdainfully at Mr. Pompidou's gastronomic mixture. An old British saying goes, "Mustard with mutton—the sign of a glutton."

Despite the sparse mention of the referendum at Chequers, anti-British forces continued today to call for the same kind of poll

Pisa Bans Some Shakes

PISA, Italy, March 19 (Reuters)—Aircraft using Pisa Airport have been banned from flying over the city because of fears that vibrations they cause are endangering the stability of the Leaning Tower.



ACCORD—Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman signing 25-year treaty of friendship and cooperation yesterday.

India and Bangladesh Sign Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

month Bengal guerrilla struggle supported by India. From the beginning of the guerrilla struggle last March, which was touched off when the Pakistan Army launched a ruthless crackdown to try to crush the popularly elected Bengal autonomy movement, the Nixon administration never publicly criticized the army's killing of hundreds of thousands of Bengalis, and in addition continued some arms shipments to Pakistan.

Moreover, in the India-Pakistan war, the Nixon administration labeled India the aggressor and continued to do so. "The administration also cut off all economic aid to India during the war and has not yet resumed it, a significant loss to India since the United States was its biggest aid donor."

The anti-Nixon administration theme was also strong in Mrs. Gandhi's remarks at a news conference held just before her departure this morning for New Delhi.

"Those people who have consistently opposed Bangladesh's liberation," she said, "are now very much interested in seeing they are proved right and not we. I think they will try to weaken the subcontinent, because this was the policy all along—not just on the question of Bangladesh."

She added: "That was the purpose of encouraging confrontation with India," an apparent reference to the nearly \$2 billion in military aid the United States has given Pakistan since 1954.

In a development last night, the Bangladesh and Indian governments said that they will not negotiate the repatriation of Pakistan prisoners of war until Pakistan recognizes Bangladesh.

Since Pakistan considers prisoner repatriation the most crucial immediate issue and is unlikely to agree to separate it from other issues, the probable effect of the statement is that no peace talks will be possible on any of the problems created by the India-Pakistan war before Pakistan grants recognition to Bangladesh.

20,000 Rape Victims

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—Nearly 20,000 girls raped in the war over Bangladesh need urgent abortions to avert further tragedy, a California physician, Dr. Harvey Karmaz, said yesterday.

He said most of the Bangladesh girls are 14 to 16, but many are even younger.

Dr. Karmaz, pioneer of non-surgical abortion techniques, said he and doctors he has trained have already performed 1,000 abortions on the girls. He was in London en route to a U.S. fund-raising tour to buy a helicopter needed to continue his work in Bangladesh.

—Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, said here today that nations should not panic over the Soviet Navy's presence in the Indian Ocean.

He was speaking to reporters before leaving Tehran, where he held talks with the shah of Iran during a one-day stay. He goes next to Pakistan for talks with President Bhutto.

U.S. Aid for Pakistan

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, March 19 (NYT)—The United States and Pakistan yesterday signed the first agreement between them in more than a year providing commodity aid to West Pakistan.

Under the agreement signed here, Pakistan is to receive nearly \$34 million worth of goods, including oil, tobacco and cotton. The goods are to be supplied under the provisions of Public Law 480, known as the Food for Peace program.

Pakistan has been the recipient of more than \$4 billion in American aid since the mid-1950s. During the last year, however, foreign aid to Pakistan was sharply reduced.

Visit by Sir Alec

TEHRAN, March 19 (Reuters)—

iterated his arguments for speed, while Mr. Heath stressed the need for careful preparation.

After planting a beech tree on the grounds of the official estate in Buckinghamshire, Mr. Pompidou returned to Paris.

Pope Requests Funds For Catholic School

VATICAN CITY, March 19 (Reuters)—Pope Paul today appealed to Italian Catholics for financial donations to save the nation's Catholic University.

Stating that the same threat faced Catholic universities in other countries, the Pope told pilgrims at his weekly blessing that the survival of the Catholic University was necessary for the maintenance of the "treasures of humanistic, intellectual, scientific and pedagogic traditions." Italy's Catholic University is based in Milan and has about 20,000 students.

Swiss Avalanche Kills 3

PONTRESINA, Switzerland, March 19 (Reuters)—Three persons, believed to be West Germans, were killed by an avalanche in the Roseg Valley near here in eastern Switzerland last Tuesday, the police said today. Rescue workers have found the body of a woman and are searching for the bodies of two men who were skiing with her.

Nixon's Visit Tied to Taiwan Cuts by U.S.

Pullout Plan Set on President's Return

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, March 19 (NYT)—High administration officials say that after the President's return from China, the White House directed the Air Force to plan the gradual withdrawal over the next year or two of a substantial part of its force on Taiwan.

The focus of the withdrawal, these officials said, would be four squadrons of C-130 transports, supporting the Vietnam war from Ching Chuan Kang Air Base on Taiwan.

Counting aircraft maintenance, supply and administrative personnel, they noted, the transport operation accounts for roughly half of the 8,600 American military men on Taiwan.

Defense and State Department officials were reluctant to discuss specific reductions in the American military presence in Taiwan, for fear of suggesting a lessening of the U.S. commitment to defend Taiwan from attack.

Detailed Plans

But a high Pentagon official conceded Friday that a general phase-out plan was requested by President Nixon's trip to China last month and that, on his return, the military was directed to work out detailed plans with the final timing and numbers to be decided by the White House.

A State Department official stressed that the prospective withdrawals stem more from the American disengagement from Vietnam than from the new policy of rapprochement toward mainland China but added, "Maybe we can kill two birds with one stone."

Another indication that the removal of the transports from Taiwan is not unrelated to the administration's desire to improve relations with Peking came when Pentagon sources disclosed that they were considering relocating one or more of the Taiwan-based squadrons to other bases in the Far East. The Philippines, one official pointed out, are about 100 miles closer to South Vietnam than Taiwan.

Crisis Ends As Cambodia Gets Premier

By Fox Butterfield

PHNOM PENH, March 19 (NYT)—President Lon Nol named a long-time nationalist leader, Son Ngoc Thanh, premier yesterday, ending Cambodia's week-long political crisis.

Mr. Thanh, 65, who served as premier during the Japanese occupation of Cambodia in World War II, will act also as foreign minister in the newly revived governmental system proclaimed by Marshal Lon Nol.

Lon Nol, who has led Cambodia since the overthrow of Prince Norodom Sihanouk two years ago, initiated the crisis when he dismissed the constituent assembly on March 10, canceled the constitution that it was drafting and named himself the first president in Cambodia's history.

There was little public protest against the marshal's actions, but at least five prominent political leaders reportedly turned down offers of the premiership from Lon Nol before Mr. Thanh accepted.

Mr. Thanh, a short, wiry, intense man who was born in South Vietnam, said last night that he regarded all of Lon Nol's actions as democratic and in accordance with the spirit of the Cambodian Constitution of 1947.

Mr. Thanh also said that the rest of the new cabinet would be named shortly, but he said that he did not know what Lon Nol would decide about electing a new legislature, now that the old one has been dismissed. He added that the president would retain all power to choose the cabinet, including the vice-president and members of the new National Security Council.

Sudan President Pardons Rebels

KHARTOUM, Sudan, March 19 (Reuters)—President Gaafar Numeiri today declared an amnesty for all participants in the 16-year South Sudan rebellion.

In a presidential statement, he said that he had decided to free all rebel prisoners, including those still awaiting trial.

"I promise that all outlaws will receive a general pardon and be regarded as good, honest citizens," he said, adding that no criminal or civil procedure would be taken against anyone.

He called on all Sudanese, inside or outside the country, who had rebelled on or after Aug. 15, 1955, to return to normal life and take part in the country's reconstruction.

6 Seized With Hashish

TRIESTE, Italy, March 19 (AP)—Police yesterday arrested six foreigners—three Dutch, two Lebanese and a Belgian—on charges of concealing 130 kilograms of hashish in their car.

Biggest Radio-TV Spenders In Florida Race Did Poorly

WASHINGTON, March 19 (NYT)—Barely, if ever, have so many candidates spent so much on radio and television to so little effect as in the Florida Democratic primary last Tuesday.

The men who finished first and second, Gov. George F. Wallace of Alabama and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, got 50 percent of the vote but spent only a little more than 20 percent of the total Democratic investment in broadcast media.

Of the three candidates who relied heavily on radio and television exposure, only Sen. Humphrey's campaign was successful. He finished in third place with 13 percent of the vote.

Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York spent \$170,000 for broadcast time, according to his advisers, but attracted only enough listeners for a fifth-place finish and 7 percent of the vote.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine finished a poor fourth with 9 percent, after an early loss to his \$100,000 radio campaign. Other Democratic competitors believe to have been beaten outside the primary, a citizens' campaign headed by Gov. Frank Askew of Florida spent nearly \$50,000 on television spots aimed at defeating an anti-busing referendum. It won 74 percent of the vote.

Taken together, the Florida results tended to cast doubt on the political assumption of the last dozen years that voters are most heavily influenced by what they hear on radio and see on television and that heavy broadcast spending contributes directly to success at the polls.

In running first with a 42 percent plurality, Gov. Wallace spent about \$60,000 on television and radio. According to aides, Sen. Humphrey's broadcast spending ran very close to the Wallace figures, both in size and balance.

Illinois Primary Could Make Or Break Three Democrats

(Continued from Page 1)

help him do this by sarging on Sen. Muskie and voting for Mr. McCarthy in the preface contest.

Spokesmen for the McGovern organization insist their campaign is interested only in winning delegates. But out among the vote many McGovern delegates are urging their listeners to vote for Mr. McCarthy as a preference line and Sen. McGovern on the delegate line.

With this potential for a chief, Tuesday's vote could be in such a way that all the Democratic candidates could get what they had won.

Sen. Muskie's camp has, for the beginning, estimated that about 80 of the committed delegates will be available and anything less than 40 delegates and 65 percent of the popular vote would be a harmful loss. McGovern told a Chicago Urban television audience Tuesday that, if he won at least delegates, he would be similar Tuesday night.

While Mr. McCarthy's aid profess to scorn the name game, they say that 30 percent of the popular vote, after three weeks of campaigning, Illinois, would be a clear sign for Mr. McCarthy.

Humphrey on Primaries

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 19 (AP)—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., called yesterday for nationalized presidential preference primaries across the country.

Various blocks of states might consider holding primaries on the same date, the Democrats' presidential aspirant said at a conference.

Individual primaries do give candidates a chance to get the people, Sen. Humphrey said, but the number of primaries makes it difficult to spend time necessary in campaigns to win the support of the voters between individual primaries, one national primary, he would choose the latter.

N.J. Nixon Chief

TRENTON, March 19 (NYT)—Gov. William T. Cahill yesterday announced that he has accepted an invitation to serve as New Jersey campaign chairman for re-election of President Nixon.

Francis T. Dale, publisher of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who serves as national chairman of the Republican Committee, said Gov. Cahill to head the New Jersey campaign.

Humphrey Moves Into Lead In Survey Among Democrats

(Continued from Page 1)

Democrats nationwide with Gov. Wallace in the lead:

Choices of Democrats	Nationwide
(With Gov. Wallace in Lead)	
Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey	31%
Sen. Edmund Muskie	23%
Gov. George Wallace	15%
Mayor John Lindsay	7%
Sen. Eugene McCarthy	5%
Sen. Shirley Jackson	3%
Rep. Shirley Chisholm	2%
Rep. Vance Hartke	1%
Mayor Sam Yorty	1%
No preference	5%

* Less than one-half of 1 percent.

Sen. Muskie received 48 percent of the Democratic vote in the New Hampshire primary on March 7. He was followed in the Florida primary by Sen. McGovern of South Dakota, who won 37 percent. Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles was next with 6 percent of the vote.

Gov. Wallace won handsily in the Florida primary last Tuesday. His vote was 41 percent. Sen. Humphrey was next with 19 percent, followed by Sen. Jackson with 13 percent and Sen. Muskie with 9 percent and Sen. McGovern with 6 percent.

Gov. Wallace built his successful campaign in Florida around the issue of busing, which he opposed vociferously. The two most recent nationwide Gallup surveys on busing have shown that approximately seven persons in 10 are opposed to the compulsory busing of black and white school children as a means of achieving school desegregation.

WEATHER

	07	11	52	Rain
ALABAMA	11	52	Rain	
ARIZONA	11	52	Sunny	
ARKANSAS	11	52	Sunny	
CALIFORNIA	11	52	Sunny	
CONNECTICUT	11	52	Sunny	
DELAWARE	11	52	Sunny	
FLORIDA	11	52	Sunny	
GEORGIA	11	52	Sunny	
ILLINOIS	11	52	Sunny	
INDIANA	11	52	Sunny	
IOWA	11	52	Sunny	
KANSAS	11	52	Sunny	
KENTUCKY	11	52	Sunny	
LOUISIANA	11	52	Sunny	
MAINE	11	52	Sunny	
MARYLAND	11	52	Sunny	
MASSACHUSETTS	11	52	Sunny	
MICHIGAN	11	52	Sunny	
MINNESOTA	11	52	Sunny	
MISSISSIPPI	11	52	Sunny	
MISSOURI	11	52	Sunny	
MONTANA	11	52	Sunny	
NEBRASKA	11	52	Sunny	
NEVADA	11	52	Sunny	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	11	52	Sunny	
NEW JERSEY	11	52	Sunny	
NEW YORK	11	52	Sunny	
NORTH CAROLINA	11	52	Sunny	
NORTH DAKOTA	11	52	Sunny	
OHIO	11	52	Sunny	
OKLAHOMA	11	52	Sunny	
OREGON	11	52	Sunny	
PENNSYLVANIA	11	52	Sunny	
RHODE ISLAND	11	52	Sunny	
SOUTH CAROLINA	11	52	Sunny	
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	52	Sunny	
TENNESSEE	11	52	Sunny	
TEXAS	11	52	Sunny	
UTAH	11	52	Sunny	
Vermont	11	52	Sunny	
VIRGINIA	11	52	Sunny	
WASHINGTON	11	52	Sunny	
WEST VIRGINIA	11	52	Sunny	
WISCONSIN	11	52	Sunny	
WYOMING	11	52	Sunny	

(U.S. Canadian temperatures at 8:00 GMT, others at 12:00 GMT)